Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

REFLECTIONS OF FIFTY-NINE.

I'm growing old, I'm growing old,
My life's short tale is nearly told;
The locks that on my temples lay,
And my dark beard is turning gray;
My cheek and brow is furrowed dim,
And objects indistinctly swim
Before my vision, once so bright,
But now fast fading into night;
My nerveless limbs are parched and stiff,
And feeble tottering, seem as if
To court the earth, from whence they rose,
Anxious for their last, long repose.
Thus, as through all creation's range,
Time or myself hath wrought a change.
The step infirm, the form inclined,
The pensive, contemplative mind;
The sobered thought, the judgment cooled,
The tamed desire by reason ruled;
Prone to content, and loth to roam,
Pleased with the charms of blissful home.
These are the marks of Fifty-nine—
Reader, what years and thoughts are thine?

OSCAR.

I'D BE A RAY.

I'd be a ray—*a solar ray,*
To shoot through air and ether;
And dance *away* one endless *day,*
O'er highland, lawn and heather.

I'd be a ray—*a lunar ray,*
Reflecting Sol's bright beams;
And nightly *stray the milky way,*
To waken lover's dreams.

I'd be a ray—*a stellar ray,*
To ride on ocean's breast;
When lightnings *play* amid the *spray,*
And calm the soul to rest.

I'd be a ray—*the morning ray,*
To take the first sly peep;
Then like a *fay* so bright and *gay,*
I'd wake the world from *sleep.*

I'd be a ray—*the evening ray,*
O'er earth so mildly beaming;
And calm *survey* the twilight *gray,*
Each hill and iceberg gleaming.

I'd be a ray—*the summer ray,*
To ride on golden wing;
Or sweetly *lay* on new mown *hay,*
And hear blythe maidens sing.

I'd be a ray—*the autumn ray,*
To cheer 'mid nature's gloom;
And light the *way* when *holiday*
Makes man forget his doom.

I'd be a ray—*the winter ray,*
O'er glittering worlds to roam;
Then love *obey* and quiet *stay,*
Upon my hearth at home.

I'd be a ray—*the sweet spring ray,*
To gleam in April showers;
And view for *aye* the beauteous *May,*
And sport among the flowers.

I'd be a ray—*soft Venus' ray,*
To shine in ladies' eyes;
Who ne'er say *nay* when Love's the *prey,*
Whom they so idolize.

I'd be a ray—*earth's humble ray,*
On freedom's dome afar;
And there *portray* her potent *sway,*
O'er haughty king and Czar.

I'd be a ray—*Religion's ray,*
To shed true light abroad;
Then cease *display* and quit his *clay,*
To calmly rest with GOD.

The following sketch of an introduction to the Prince Regent of England, and of the throngs at the royal levee, is from Rush's Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London:

A competent knowledge of the world may serve to guide any one in the common walks of life, wherever he may be thrown; more especially if he carry with him the cardinal maxim of good breeding every where, a wish to please, and unwillingness to offend. But if, even in private society, there are rules not to be known but by experience, and if these differ in different places, I could not feel insensible to the approach of an occasion so new to me. My first desire was, not to fail in the public duties of my mission; the next, to pass properly through the scenes of official and personal ceremony to which it exposed me. At the head of them was my introduction to the Sovereign. I desired to do all that full respect required, but no more; yet—the external observances of it—what were they? They defy exact definition beforehand, and I had never seen them. From the restraints, too, that prevailed in these spheres, lapses, if you fall into them, are little apt to be told to you, which increases your solicitude to avoid them. I had, in some of my intercourse, caught the impression that simplicity was considered best adapted to such an introduction; also, that the Prince Regent was not thought to be fond of set speeches. This was all that I could recollect. But simplicity, all know, is a relative idea. Often it is attainable, in the right sense, only through the highest art, and on full experience.

I arrived before the hour appointed. My carriage having the *entre*, or right to the private entrance, I went through St. James' Park, and got to Carlton House by the paved way, through the gardens. Even this approach was already filled. I was set down at a side door, where stood servants in the Prince's livery. Gaining the hall, persons were seen in various costumes. Among them were yeomen of the guard, with halberds in their hands; they had velvet hats with wreaths round them, and rosettes in their shoes. From the court yard, which opened through the columns of a fine portico, bands of music were heard. Carriages, as in a stream, were approaching by this access through the double gates that separated the royal residence from the street. The company arriving by this access entered through the portico, and turned off to the right. I went to the left, through a vestibule leading to other rooms, into which none went but those having the entre. These consisted of cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, persons in chief employment about the court, and a few others, the privileged being in high esteem. Knights of the Garter appeared to have it, for I observed their insignium round the knees of several. There was the Lord Steward with his badge of office; the Lord Chamberlain with his; *gold stick* and *silver stick.* The foreign ambassadors and ministers wore their national costumes; the cabinet ministers, such as we see in old portraits, with bag and sword; the lord chancellor, and other functionaries of the law, had black silk gowns, with full wigs; the bishops and dignitaries of the church, had aprons of black silk. The walls were covered with paintings. If these were historical, so were the rooms. As I looked through them, I thought of the scenes described by Doddington; of the Pelhams, the Bolingbrokes, the Hillsboroughs, of the anecdotes and personalities of the English court and cabinet in those days. The prince had not yet left his apartment. Half an hour went by, when Sir Robert Chester, master of ceremonies, said to me, that in a few minutes he would conduct me to the Prince. The Spanish Ambassador had gone in, and I was next in turn. When he came out, the master of ceremonies advanced with me to the door.

Opening it, he left me. I entered alone. The Prince was standing, with Lord Castlereagh by him. No one else was in the room. Holding in my hand the letter of credence, I approached as to a private gentleman, and said, in the common tone of conversation, that it was "from the President of the United States, appointing me their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of his Royal Highness, and that I had been directed by the President to say, that I could in no way better serve the United States, or gain his approbation, than by using all endeavours to strengthen and prolong the good understanding that happily subsists between the two countries."

The Prince took the letter and handed it to Lord Castlereagh. He then said, that he would "ever be ready on his part to act upon the sentiments I had expressed; that I might assure the President of this, for that he sincerely desired to keep up and improve the friendly relations subsisting between the two nations, which he regarded as so much to the advantage of both." I replied, that I would not fail to do so.

The purpose of the interview seeming to be accomplished, I had supposed it would here end, and was about to withdraw, but the Prince prolonged it. He congratulated me on my arrival. He inquired for the health of Mr. Adams, and spoke of others who had preceded me in the mission, going back as far as the first, Mr. Pinckney. Of him, and Mr. King, his inquiries were minute. He made others, which it gave me still more pleasure to answer. He asked if I knew the ladies from my country, then in England, who had made such favourable impressions in their society, naming Mrs. Patterson, since Marchioness of Wellesley, and her sisters, the Miss Catons, of Maryland. I replied that I did, and responded to his gratifying notice of these my fair countrywomen. A few more remarks on the climate of the two countries, closed the audience.

It would be out of place in me to pourtray the exterior qualities of this monarch. The commanding union of them has often been mentioned; he was in his fifty-sixth year; but in fine health, and maintaining the erect, ambitious carriage of early life. I will only say, that he made his audience of foreign ministers a pleasurable duty to them, instead of a repulsive ceremony. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sicily and Naples, Count Ludolf, had his reception immediately after mine.

When the Prince came from his apartment, called, in the language of palaces, his CLOSET, into the entre rooms, I presented to him Mr. John Adams Smith, as public secretary of the legation, and Mr. Ogle Tayloe, as attached to it personally. Other special presentations took place; among them, that of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, by Lord Stewart, both distinguished in the then recent battles of the continent. The Prince Regent moved about these rooms until he had addressed every body, all awaiting his salutation. Doors hitherto shut, now opened, when a new scene appeared. You behold, in a gorgeous mass, the company that had turned off to the right. The opening of the doors was the signal for the commencement of the general levee. I remained with others to see it. All passed, one by one, before the Prince, each receiving a momentary salutation. To a few he addressed conversation, but briefly, as it stopped the line. All were in rich costume. Men of genius and science were there; the nobility were numerous, so were the military. There were from forty to fifty generals; perhaps as many admirals, with throngs of rank inferior. I remarked upon the number of wounded. Who is that, I asked, pallid but with a countenance so animated? "That's General Walker," I was told, "who was pierced with bayonets whilst leading on the assault at Badajos,"—and he, close by, tall but limping? "Colonel Ponsonby; he was left for dead at Waterloo; the cavalry, it was thought, had trampled upon him. Then came one of like port, but deprived of a leg. As he moved slowly onward, the whisper went, "That's Lord Anglesea." A fourth had been wounded at Seringapatam; a fifth at Talavera; some suffered in Egypt, some in America. There were those who had received scars on the deck with Nelson; others who carried them from the days of Howe. One, yes one, had fought at Saratoga. It was so that my inquiries were answered. "All had done their duty;" this was the favourite praise bestowed. They had earned a title to come before their sovereign, and read in his recognition their country's approbation. The great number of wounded was accounted for by recollecting, that little more than two years had elapsed since the armies and fleets of Britain had been liberated from wars of extraordinary fierceness and duration in all parts of the globe. For so it is, other nations chiefly fight on or near their own territory—the English every where.

Taking the whole line, perhaps a thousand must have passed. Its current flowed through the entre rooms, got onward to the vestibule, and was finally dispersed in the great hall, where it stood in glittering groups and fragments. Those who composed them, found themselves there, by a course reverse to that of their entrance, and went away through the grand portico, as their carriages came up.

Written for the Casket.

TO A BELLE.

Not for the smiles and bloom which thou art wearing,
As early life beguiles or charms thee now;
Not for thy reed-like voice, thy gentle bearing,
Thy golden tresses, or thy sunny brow:
'Tis not these witcheries that move my spirit—
(Though these thou hast, and richly,)—thus to play
With idle rhymes, thy memory to inherit
When here thine eye shall rest some future day.

No, friend of happy hours! This song is given,
A simple tribute to thy worth alone;
To recollections, sweet as dreams of heaven,
Fast linked with thee and thine, in moments gone:
They rise like flowers in spring-time, brightly glowing,
Or summer's morning light, on wave and tree;
Till warmest wishes from my heart are flowing,
That life's best joys may bless thy friends and thee.

May, 1833. W. G. C.

Written for the Casket.

THE FRIAR OF SAINT LUKE.

The Friar gently pulled aside the tapestry and entered. The Knight slept, in despite of the pain of the deep wounds on his breast and forehead, and yet it seemed the sleep of a troubled spirit.

Coldly and calmly at first the friar gazed upon the slumbering knight; suddenly, a gleam of light flashed across his placid and wrinkled countenance, and his deep blue eye gazed earnestly, and with something in its glance of mingled awe and surprise, upon him. "Holy Saint Luke," he exclaimed, half audibly, "can this—but no, no it cannot be."

Low as his exclamation was it awakened the knight. He turned anxiously around, as his eye fell upon the form and visage of the friar, in a low murmuring tone he exclaimed, "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis,—who, who art thou?"

"A humble friar of the order of Saint Luke, come to admonish thee to prepare for thy departure from this world of woe. If thou hast aught, Sir Knight, which weighs heavily upon thy spirit; if thou hast done aught (as who of us has not) which requires expiation, confess I entreat thee, and be absolved."

"Holy father," returned the knight, "I have been a man of blood. I have fought in the battle field, when the voice of the infidel cried 'alla illa allah' in the fight; I have borne the banner of the cross to the walls of Ascalon; I have beheld around me, Christian and Infidel wounded and dying, beneath the rays of yonder sun, which shines alike upon Moslem and Frank; I have fought for the cross. Holy father, in the dread day of judgment will this avail me aught?"

"God only must judge of that, Sir Knight. If when ye fought the infidel, and was solely and entirely for the glory of the only true God; if no vain passion for worldly fame, no earthly ambition bid thee draw thy sword, then mayst thou hope to find thy deeds in the right scale. God, who knows all things, and beholds each spring of action in the human heart, God only must judge of that."

The knight turned upon the friar a dark and troubled eye; a deep, awful groan burst from his bosom; he would have spoke, but the words died on his tongue.

"My son," continued the friar, "if I read ought of that groan and the fearful glance of thine eye, there are other things of which thou shouldst speak: ah, I conjure thee by thy hopes of heaven, by thy christian faith, conceal nothing from me; unbosom thyself to thy spiritual father."

A holy enthusiasm spread over the countenance of the man of mercy, and he spoke as a kind father would to an erring son; yet the knight turned and rolled on his wearisome couch, and his dark eye flashed with a mixture of pride and sorrow.

"Thou hast been in Florence, holy father?"

"'Tis now twice ten years, my son, since I beheld that city."

"Twice ten years," repeated the knight musing; and he bent another stern enquiring gaze upon the friar; the calm, placid look of the friar again quieted him, and turning away his eye, in a voice almost rendered inaudable by emotion, he said; "Then thou hast heard of the Lady Vincenteo?"

Well was it, that the knight marked not the feelings which this question awakened. The friar for a moment lost all command of himself, seizing his missal with a grasp, more like the hand of a warrior on his sword, than a holy friar on his book of faith, he raised it in the air, and his eye flashed from beneath his bent brows, with a haughty and fierce glare; a word was upon his tongue, yet he spoke not: by a powerful effort he recalled his composure, and when the knight looked up for a reply, there was no vestage of the fiery passions on his brow.

"Methinks," said he, "I do remember, a lady bearing that name."

"*Remember her,* holy father! ah, who that hath once gazed upon her will *forget* her. Ye little reck, here pent up as ye are from the world, what love is, or what it can accomplish. Bend ye down here, or sit upon my couch, and I will tell thee a tale will move thy very soul. Yet tell me first, how came I in this monastery? I remember me of the fight, and of a stunning blow upon my helmet, yet more I cannot—all is dark and lacks remembrance."

"Thou wert found in the field by a brother of our order, senseless, yet breathing; before thee lay the bodies of three knights, mangled and bloody. Hence thou wert brought hither."

"Enough! I slew them all; yet I appeal to heaven for the justice of the cause."

"Sir Knight, thy strength is waning fast, thy tale"—

"I feel it all, holy father; scarcely another hour can I hope to live; nearer, nearer."

And the friar bent over the dying man, as he confessed.

"The Lady Vencenteo de Vampt Bras, was my first and only love. Thou hast been in the world, holy father; thou hast seen her; perhaps thou hast loved some lady in vain; or thy love perchance has been requited, and some mischance has torn from thee thy bride—Nay speak not; thy eyes tell me thou hast. Then mayest thou form some idea of the deep engrossing passion which filled my soul. I loved her; I adored her; I would have died, rather than the ungentle blast of misfortune had blown upon her; she was beautiful. Her hair, dark as the face of night, flowed in beautiful ringlets adown her neck; fair and beautiful as the drifted snow was her gentle bosom, and her eyes, oh who could gaze upon them, and not be willing to forfeit his life for one bright glance of tenderness from them? But thou art cold, holy father, thou heedest me not."

"Go on my son," said the friar, and again he bent over him.

"I loved her, and her own lips had told me that my love was requited. Yet we were too young then, to think of marriage, and in an unlucky day, boy as I was, I placed the cross of Christ upon my breast, and with the army of the good Saint Louis, set sail for the holy land. For five years I fought for the cross, and on the day of Acre, was knighted by the hand of Richard Plantaganet, in the field. The day of my return came round: with a heart full of love and romance, and of tender recollections I set sail for Florence. From that day, nought but evil overtook me. A storm drove us on the coast of Barbary, and we were overpowered by numbers, and captured. Ah! bitter, bitter were those days of bondage. The agony of separation, perhaps forever, from the dear object of my soul's affections; the horrors of captivity, the taunts, the bitter malice of our masters, were too much for human strength to support.

"One after another, my companions died around me, until I alone was left of all the noble hearts with whom I sailed from Palestine. My tyrants grew less and less watchful, and an opportunity at length offered to escape. I made good use of it, and the next day saw me at sea in an open boat, far out of sight of land, and with but an uncertain hope of being relieved from my perilous situation. Three days of suffering were past, and as the sun for the third time was approaching the verge of the horizon, I saw a ship bearing the colours of my own beautiful Florence, stemming the seas in her pathway towards me; my signal was seen, and I was taken aboard the friendly vessel, and in a few days beheld my native city.

"But, gracious heaven! what a tale was told me when I entered my father's mansion. But thy countenance changes, holy father, what is the matter that ye bend your brow?"

"Something of this, Sir Knight, I have heard before, and the memory is painful; but on with thy tale, I am calmer now."

"I was told, holy father, that my Vincenteo, her for whom my soul had pined during my absence; on whom my heart doted; that she, holy father, was married to another, to my bosom friend the Count Auselin of Florence. Oh, merciful Heaven! why, why did I not perish in the wilds of Barbary; why was I alone saved, to be made the tool of passion."

"Arraign not heaven, Sir Knight; man cannot conceive the purposes of the deity, and whatever is—is meant for a wiser end."

"I believe it, yet by my faith, 'tis sometimes difficult to quell the murmurings of my heart.—Under the dominion of what fiend I acted, I know not; but my thoughts, my purposes were deadly—I sought revenge, with the avidity of a devil; would I had perished ere I gained it. One night, my false love and my traitorous friend, were alone on the bay of Florence. They stood upon the beach, gazing at the beautiful moon, which cast a fitful light over the scene. I marked them well, and stealing behind them, I plunged my stiletto first in her back to the heart, and then in the bosom of the count, who turned round hastily to meet me. She fell with a smothered groan, but the count was not so easily dismissed. We struggled long, yet he fell, and muttering curses on me he expired. Merciful Heaven! what aileth thee, holy father."

A deathlike change came over the friar—he gasped for breath, and his hands were clenched in an agony of rage and grief.

"Inhuman villain!" he exclaimed, at length, "*Thou then,* wert the *murderer!* Thou it was who in that hour of sacred happiness stole upon me, and like a serpent murdered my love."

The friar sunk exhausted on the floor, for long abstinence had rendered him weak as a child.

"And thou," exclaimed the Knight, "*who, who art thou?*"

"*Roger De Auselen,*" returned the friar.

"Roger De Auselen, *living!*"

"Aye, living; thy blow was strong, and the wound was deep, yet the Count De Auselen lived to end a life rendered miserable by thy villainy, in a monastery."

"And Arnulf, lived to pass a life of horrid misery in the battle field, seeking in vain for death. Roger De Auselen, by thy hopes of mercy, by thy former friendship, I conjure thee, forgive, forgive, the frantic deed of a man rendered mad by disappointed love. Oh didst thou know the feelings which passed through my bosom, when I beheld *her,* my only love, leaning with fond affection on *thy* arm, thou wouldst not think me so utterly a villain. Forgive, forgive me!"

"*Forgive thee, Arnulf!* may the forked lightning of Heaven blast thee—yet no, no, gracious God forgive me my implacable hatred. Sir Walter—I do forgive thee; and I pray Heaven may forgive thee;" and the count grasped the hand of him who had been his friend and a tear flowed down his cheek, and fell upon the hand he grasped.

"A tear, De Auselen," murmured the dying man, "nay, nay, this is too much."

The noble friends for a time in silence gazed upon each other. The awakened tenderness of other years struggled in vain for utterance. The pious resignation of the friar, and the deep and sincere repentance of the misguided man, who had wrought on himself and others such awful misery, were meet objects for the gaze of angels.

Death began to assert its sway over the knight; "my friend," he said, "my long lost, dearest friend, thinkest thou there is, in the mercy of Heaven, hope for a man so stamped with guilt as I am?"

"Heaven is full of love, Walter; and I do believe me thy repentance is sincere."

And the friar knelt over the form of the knight, and muttered ave and pater for the soul of his friend. A deep groan interrupted him and he looked upon the knight; his spirit had departed—God who alone knew his sencerity in repentance—only knows whither. But the soul of the friar believed it was to Heaven.

A. L. L.

People who are not in the habit of looking into statistics, are not aware of the vast disproportion in the density of the population between the different sections of the United States. New England is far more densely settled than any other section of the country. In fact the population of Massachusetts, which, in this respect, far exceeds that of the other New England states, and many of the countries in Europe, even including some of those which have for centuries been considered populous kingdoms. Spain, for instance, has an average of but sixty-three individuals to the square mile; Scotland but seventy-one; Denmark but seventy-six; while Massachusetts has seventy-eight. We subjoin a list of the several states of the Union, with the number of the inhabitants to the square mile in each respectively, viz.:

Massachusetts has 78 to the square mile, Connecticut 63, Rhode Island 62, New York 44, New Jersey 38, Delaware 38, Maryland 32, Pennsylvania 29, New Hampshire 28, Vermont 28, Ohio 25, South Carolina 18, Virginia 17, Tennessee 17, Kentucky 16, North Carolina 15, Maine 12, Indiana 10, Georgia 9, Alabama 6, Louisiana 5, Illinois 3, Mississippi 2, Missouri 2. [*Boston Daily Adver.*

WINDSOR CASTLE, ENGLAND.

DESCRIPTION.

There are few of our readers who have not often heard of the renowned stong-hold of British royalty, which is depicted in the present number. The historian and the poet, have recorded the deeds of its inmates, and arrayed before the imagination, its walls and its turrets,—its apartments, and groves, and gardens, until, like the Tower of London, they are familiar to Christendom. The muse of Shakespeare, of Gray, and numerous other bards of renown, may be said to have made these splendid demesnes a kind of public property, in which every reader, however remote, has an interest. A description of the castle, connected with the engraving, will therefore be deemed interesting and necessary.

Windsor, or, as it was anciently called, Windelshora, is situated at the east end of the county of Berks, on the banks of the Thames. The place was given to the Monastery of St. Soter at Westminster by Edward the Confessor. He kept it but a short time,—William the Conqueror exchanging for it certain mansions and lands in Essex, with the Abbot. William built a castle on the hills, which was afterwards much enlarged by his son Henry I., who encircled it with a wall, after erecting a chapel dedicated to king Edward, the confessor.

Though, inhabited frequently by succeeding kings, Windsor Castle did not attain to much grandeur until the birth of Edward III—the hero of Cressy—who destroyed the old fortress, with the exception of three towers at the West end, in the lower ward,—built the present fabric, and made it the seat of the noble Order of the Garter. Additions, improvements and alterations had been made in the building, from time to time, during succeeding reigns, particularly by the Henry's VII. and VIII. by Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and Charles. Superb repairs and beautifying proceedings have taken place in the reigns of George III. and IV.

The interesting points of the castle are the Terrace, on the north side, made by Queen Elizabeth, and carried round the end and south side, by Charles I.; the Round Tower, or Keep, and St. George's Chapel. The Terrace is 1,900 feet long, and is perhaps the finest promenade in Europe. The prospect from it is thus described by the quaint but faithful Camden. The improvements since his time, however, in the prospect, will make his description applicable only to the country itself:

"For, from an high hill, which riseth with a gentle ascent, it commandeth a most delightful prospect round about; for right in the front, it overlooketh a vale, lying out far and wide, garnished with corn fields, flourishing with meadows, decked with groves on either side, and watered with the most mild and gentle River Thames. Behind it, arise hills everywhere, neither rough nor over high, attired as it were with woods, and even dedicated, as it were by nature, to hunting and game."

From the top of the Round Tower, the constable's residence, twelve counties may be plainly seen. Here the Earl of Surry was confined, and composed some of his most beautiful songs. Two chapels have been built on the site of the original one dedicated to the confessor—the last (St. George's—a splendid edifice,) by Edward IV. A large tomb-stone, intended by the ambitious Woolsey, as a receptacle for his remains, was converted, in 1810, into a Royal Cemetery.

Windsor Castle, though the residence of many monarchs, has only been the birth place of two—its founder Edward III. and the ill-fated Henry VII. It has ever been greatly renowned by the institution of the noble order of the Garter by Edward III. Its exact origin is unknown, but the power which it has embodied, and the ambition it has excited, are beyond estimation. Only one knight of that order was ever degraded—viz: Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. He was accused of treason, and disgraced in Henry the VIII's time,—but was restored to the order by Queen Mary.

The little park, on the east of the castle, is four miles in circumference. Harne's oak, the tree immortalized by Shakspeare, which stood in it, was cut down several years ago. The Great Park now contains about 1800 acres in park only—the rest being arable land. The royal domain of the Forest is fifty-six miles in circumference, and includes in its circuit twelve whole parishes and parts of others.

Such is a rapid but accurate sketch of this celebrated place. It is not so much on account of the "royal dames and kings of lineage long," who have nestled there, and swayed the sceptre of dominion, as it is from the charm of poetry, and romance, which has been thrown about it, that Windsor Castle will be remembered. But while Jack Falstaff, and the Merry Wives are on living record—while the ode to Eton College continues to stir the heart of man with boyish feeling—while the sweet music of Surrey's lyre continues to echo,—we cannot fear that Windsor will be forgotten. It will arise upon the view of coming ages, surrounded by the undying lustre of history, of legend, and of song.

From the Casket.

MADNESS.

Swell the clarion, sweep the string,
Blow into rage the Muses' fires,
All thy answers, Echo, bring,
Let wood and dale, let rock and valley ring,
'Tis Madness self inspires.

Hail! awful Madness, hail!
Thy realms extend, thy power prevails
Far as the voyager spreads his vent'rous sails,
Nor best nor wisest are exempt from thee
Folly. Folly's only free.

Hark, to the astonish'd ear
The gale conveys a strange, tumultuous sound—
They now approach, they now appear,
Phrenzy leads her chorus near,
And demons dance around.

Pride—ambition idly vain,
Revenge and malice swell her strain,
Devotion warp'd, affection cross'd,
Hope in disappointment lost,
And injur'd merit, with a downcast eye,
(Hurt by neglect) slow talking by.
Loud the shouts of madness rise,
Various voices—various cries,
Mirth unmeaning—causeless moans,
Bursts of laughter—heart-felt groans,
All seem to pierce the skies.
Rough as the wintry wave that roars
On Thule's desert shores,
Wild raving to the unfeeling air
The fetter'd maniac foams along,—
Rage the burthen of his song—
In rage he grinds his teeth and rends his streaming hair.
No pleasing memory left, forgotten quite,
All former scenes of dear delight—
Connubial love—parental joy,
No sympathies like these his soul employ,
But all is dark within, all furious black despair.
Who's this wretch with horror wild?
'Tis Devotion's ruin'd child,
Sunk in the emphasis of grief,
Nor can he feel—nor dares he ask relief.

Thou fair Religion wast design'd,
(Duteous daughter of the skies,)
To charm and cheer the human mind,
To make man happy, good and wise;
First shown by thee, thus glow'd the gracious scene,
Till Superstition, fiend of wo,
Bade doubts to rise and tears to flow,
And spreads deep shades our view and Heaven between.
Drawn by her pencil the Creator stands,
His beams of mercy thrown aside—
With thunder arming his uplifted hands
And hurling vengeance wide.
Hope at His frown aghast yet lingering flies,
And dash'd on Terror's rock, Hope's best dependence lies.

THEODORE.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF PERSIAN WOMEN.*

This, we do not hesitate to say, is the most important work that has ever been published in the East. Whether it has been honoured with a royal or gold medal, does not appear; but that it contains more information respecting the state of society in Oriental countries, (which are all as much influenced by Persia as the continent was by France,) more solid wisdom, pure morality, and judicious rules of life, than any other profane volume of the same size, will not be doubted by those who read it. The false notions, in particular, which have prevailed about the "slavery" of women in the East, are completely blown away.

It seems that a royal commission was directed (we do not accurately know when, or by whom) to five ladies of distinguished breeding and quality, empowering them to draw up a complete code of laws for the women of Persia; and, in the prosecution of their labours, to call in, as often as their advice might be necessary, two other women of great distinction and learning to aid their deliberations; precisely as the judges are sometimes required to deliver their opinions to Parliament on difficult questions of law. The names of the first five are, Kulsum Naneh (President,) Shahr-Banu Dadeh, Dadeh-Bazm Ara, Bagi Yasmin, Khala Gul-bari. The assessors or judges are, Khala Ian Agha, Bibi Ian Afroz. And the work before us is the pandect of laws collected, arranged, and settled by them. As we proceed, it will be seen how erroneous were the opinions that regarded freedom, pin-money, separate maintenance, divorce, &c., as peculiar privileges of Western women. It will, on the contrary, be made manifest, that these have come, like the Cholera, Light, &c., from the East; and that the circle of a Persian lady's amusements, though the links may be apparently different, is as large as that of any woman of fashion here; while the ties of morality are equally strict in both countries. If the one has her private box at the opera, church, the race-course, the ball, the carriage; the other has her bath, mosque, litter, pipe, and Almehs, who dress and dance as voluptuously as Taglioni herself. But one circumstance deserves notice: The good treatment of women here is secured partly by sentiment, and partly by law. In Persia, besides law and sentiment, they have religion on their side. A man who abuses his wife is not only exposed to the tongues of all her friends, and a bastinado from the Kazi; but he is turned up at the day of resurrection, and lucky is he if his legs are able to carry him into Paradise. If we consider the nature of Al Sirat, it is evident that he must have great difficulty in keeping his footing upon that very narrow pass. The code (and it may be observed that its mere existence proves the great consideration of women in Persia) contains numerous enforcements of this great principle, some of which we proceed to lay before the reader; premising that there are four degrees of obligation mentioned—*Wajib,* necessary, *mustahab,* desirable; *sunnat,* according to the law and traditions of the Prophet; and *sunnat Mu'akkad,* an imperative duty of religion.

IMPERATIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF WOMEN.

"1. A husband should give his wife money without limit. Allah forbid that she should die of sorrow and disappointment! in which case her blood would be on the head of her husband. The learned conclave are unanimous in declaring that many instances have occurred of women dying from the barbarous cruelty of their husbands in this respect, and if the husband be even a day labourer, and he does not give his wages to his wife, she will claim them on the day of judgment. It is incumbent on the husband to bestow on the wife a daily allowance in cash, (not yearly or quarterly, but daily,—this is a decided improvement on pin-money,) and he must *also* allow her every expense of feasting, and of excursions, and the bath, and every other kind of recreation. If he has not generosity and pride enough to do this, he will assuredly be punished for all his sins and omissions, on the day of resurrection."

This is not all. He is accountable, not only for his own soul, but his wife's. As in this country, so in the other world, any debts she contracts he becomes liable for; and they are exhibited on the debit side against him, upon the day of judgment.

"2. As long as he will not allow his wife the fees for the bath, and she is thus prevented from performing her ablutions, so long will fasting and prayer be of no use."

How pleasant it would be, if, on the eve of an Election, a cry of Atheism could be raised against a candidate, because he did not allow his wife a private box at the Opera! If Sir James Scarlett could introduce such a doctrine from Persia, he might then indeed pen luscious addresses to the ladies of Norwich. How much the salvation of a Persian woman's soul depends on the due use of the bath, will be plain from the following extract. Particular attention is requested to the nature of the figures, especially to those of the sun, moon, and beasts. Had not the writer overlooked that essential point, we might have been spared his concluding absurd remark, as he would have seen that the whole is religious in an extreme degree. The correct view is taken by the Wise Women.

"The Persian ladies regard the bath as the place of their greatest amusement. They make appointments to meet there; and often pass seven or eight hours together in the carpeted saloon, telling stories, relating anecdotes, eating sweetmeats, sharing their kelyouns, and embellishing their beautiful forms with all the fancied perfections of the East; dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and curiously staining their fair bodies with a variety of fantastic devices, not unfrequently with the figures of trees, birds, and beasts, sun, moon, and stars.

"3. On the last Friday of the blessed month of Ramazan, the women ought to dress superbly and perfume themselves, and put on their best ornaments, and go to the porticoes of the mosques; because young men of cypress forms, with tulip cheeks, and amorous demeanour, assemble there in greater numbers than at other places. There they must sit down and stretch out their feet, and every one must light twelve tapers; and in doing this, care must be taken to lift the hand high above the head, so as to raise up the veil, as if by accident, and thus display their beautiful faces. Their crimson-tinted toes must also be exposed, in order that the young men may see and admire them with wounded hearts; but it would be an unlucky omen if one of the tapers were left unlighted. Bibi Ian Agha, and the rest of the learned conclave, are unanimous in this opinion. Further, it is not at all necessary that, in lighting the tapers, silence should be observed. On the contrary, lovely women should always let their sweet voices be heard."

This must be understood to be an important religious ceremony. It will be rendered plainer presently.

"4. Should a favourable opportunity occur for the beautiful young girls to remain with the young men for a short time, and especially if their intercourse arises from mutual affection, there can be nothing wrong in the indulgence of their attachments. Indeed, it is a fortunate circumstance, and, upon the whole, more gratifying and satisfactory to them than tasting the whole year.

"5. And whenever the young women visit their female friends upon that blessed day, for the purpose of meeting their lovers, they may be permitted, without any violation of decorum, to remain till a late hour."

The love here meant is Platonic love.

"6. If a woman's husband presumes to ask where she has been, and why returned so late, it is highly reprehensible on his part; for, through the sacred influence of that blessed day, she stands acquitted of all impropriety."

"7. Dadeh-Bazm Ara, Bagi Yasmin, and Shahr-Banu Dadeh, are of opinion, that when a woman applies the end of a taper to the tips of the toes of her right foot, and, at the time of lighting it, displays the beautiful shape of her leg, she will undoubtedly be in no danger of hell-fire."

The Seven Wise Women are careful to lay down axioms, as the ground-work of their reasonings on every subject. The preceding is one.

"8. And Kulsum Naneh, the President of the Council, is decidedly of opinion, that no woman can entertain the least hopes of heaven, whose husband forbids the things that are herein commanded, and considered proper for her pleasure and happiness in this world. For, with what comfort (it is logically and forcibly asked) can a woman remain in the house of her husband, who is continually opposed to those recreations to which her whole soul is devoted?"

This, to us, seems conclusive. Indeed, the husband who can digest so powerful an argument, must have a stomach at least equal to that of an ostrich. But the Learned Women leave no loophole for escape.

"9. Dadeh Bazm Ara says, I have proved, from the instructions of my master Iblis, (a great eastern philosopher, not to be confounded with Eblis, Satan,) that the man who does not allow his wife to visit holy places and mosques, and the house of her friends, male and female, and who prohibits other innocent and agreeable proceedings, such as we have deemed proper and expedient for her own satisfaction and comfort; that man, I say, will be damned hereafter."

Nothing can be more clear or satisfactory than this. The crimes, however, of the husband, do not escape punishment in this world:—

"Should his wife die of a broken heart, he and his relations are liable to pay the expiatory mulct, as in cases of wilful murder."

This great right of women to innocent amusements is further insisted on; and the precise mode of the husband's perdition explained, in another article of the code. It appears that he is to be accused and condemned at the day of resurrection, by the Seven Learned Women.

SCIENTIFIC DIVISION OF MEN.

The proper Man, the Half Man, and the Hupul-hupla.—"There are three sorts of men: 1. A Proper Man; 2. Half a Man; 3. A Hupul-hupla. A Proper Man at once supplies whatever necessaries or indulgencies his wife may require: he never presumes to go out without his wife's permission, or do any thing contrary to her wish."

It strikes us, that this is the character, which, in these countries, is called "A Jerry Sneak." In the East he seems to be held in high honour.

"2. Your Half Man is a very poor, snivelling wretch, always meddling; with but little furniture in his house, and just bread and salt enough for bare subsistence; never on any occasion enjoying the least degree of comfort. The wife sits in his house, and works, and all she earns is applied to procure food and light. It is, therefore, wajib in that industrious woman to reply harshly to whatever he says; and if he beats her, it is wajib to bite and scratch him, and pull his beard, and do every thing in her power to annoy him. If his severity exceeds all bounds, let her petition the Kazi, and get a divorce."

These rules carry on them such a stamp of wisdom and reasonableness, that it is unnecessary to express our full concurrence in their perfect propriety. There can be little doubt that they will soon be used to enrich the law of Doctors' Commons. And to whom can the task of improving the social condition of our countrywomen be more safely intrusted, than to the man who had struggled, with such purity of motive, for the happiness of the woman of India —Dr. Lushington? The right side of the question, important as it is, may, without hesitation, be confided to him, unless he get money to advocate the opposite side.

It would be unjust to omit noticing the judicious mode in which the Seven Learned Women direct a wife to resist her husband. We allude more particularly to the application to be made to his beard. In this point, Eastern women have a decided advantage over the women of the West. For here, unless a woman's husband happen to wear large whiskers, there is nothing on which she can fasten. Then the whiskers may be false ones; and as to mustachios, we are assured that they afford no grip whatever. But in the East, independently of the fact, that both hands may at once be stuck in it,—and that with a powerful purchase,—the beard is the seat of honour, and is looked up to with profound veneration by both sexes. Without a large black beard a man is nobody; he is a being whom, as Hajji Baba says, "a hundred dogs may make a corner-stone of, and bring their friends." The respect in which any individual is held, varies in the compound ratio of his own length, and that of his beard. Madden, in his very instructive and amusing travels, tells of a French serjeant-major, who, by a portly person, and a huge mane to his chin, obtained great consideration in Constantinople. He was an Effendi, a Prince, a Sultan, to them. As soon as Napoleon's career of victory in Egypt commenced, the most extravagant stories were circulated about his stature and his beard. The Turks declared that he was a giant, with a beard as large as the three tails of a Basha! and, accordingly, they resolved to submit to such a Child of Destiny; but as soon as they actually saw that he was even under the middle size, and, instead of the phenomenon represented, had no beard whatever, they cried out that he was an infidel; and the rebellion in Cairo was the consequence. The veneration paid to the beard must not be understood to arise merely from motives of personal vanity. It is a part of that mass of religious prejudices which is so firmly rooted in the Eastern mind. Men swear by it as something mysterious and holy. The most dreadful insult, therefore, that can be offered to an Oriental, is any disparagement to, much more manual intermeddling with his beard. The pity of the Janizaries for Charles XII., at Bender, was converted into fury when he ordered their beards to be cut off.

"3. The Hupul-hupla has nothing; no friends. He wants to dress and live luxuriously, but is totally destitute of means. If the wife of such a man absents herself from his house even for ten days and ten nights, he must not, on her return, ask her where she has been; and, if he sees a stranger in the house, he must not ask who it is, or what he wants. Whenever he comes home and finds the street door shut, he must not knock, but retire, and not presume to enter till he sees it open."

Should he be a person of so violent a temper as to think there was any thing in all this, his wife must get divorced instantly, as evidently it would be impossible for any prudent or virtuous woman to live with so suspicious a husband. Considering the Proper Man as the first, and the Half Man and Hupul-hupla as the descending part of the series, the ascending would be the *Sunnat,* (or Godly Man, who looks up with reverential awe to his better half, and the *Sunnat Mu'akkad,* or, as we might say, the Martyr.

But in the case last extracted, there seems an omission on the part of the Seven Learned Women:—Should the husband see the street door open, and a young man, of cypress form, &c., come out, might he, in that case, provided it was not the blessed month Ramazan, suspect that there was any thing suspicious in the case? We confess we should like to hear Kulsum Naneh or a grave Mollah on that point. Our present leaning decidedly is, that he might ask the young man, of the cypress form, &c., what was his business in that house.

OF LIFTING THE VEIL FOR STRANGERS.

"1. The Seven Learned Women declare that, among the forbidden things, is that of allowing their features to be seen by men not wearing turbans, unless, indeed they are handsome, and have soft and captivating manners; in that case their veils may be drawn aside. But they must scrupulously and religiously abstain from all such liberties with mullans [priests] and Jews since, respecting them, the prohibition is imperative."

There is as much liberality as sound judgment in this article of the code. Indeed the learned women seem rather beyond their age, for Madden says, that none spit farther or oftener at him than women. Captain Franklin says, that being one day beyond the walls of Constantinople, sketching some scenery, a Turkish lady came up, with, we believe, a child; and, having ascertained his employment, sat opposite to him, lifted her veil and made signs to him to draw her portrait. As she was young and very handsome, the Captain began with pleasure. But after some time, growing apprehensive that the Turks about the place might notice this *tete-a-tete,* (and for such things there are summary modes of proceeding on the Bosphorus,) he ceased sketching, and began to blow kisses from the end of the pencil towards his fair sitter. At this she coloured up to the temples, and drew her hand several times violently across her throat; a hint which the gallant Captain thought was not to be neglected, at least within the sound of the Eastine. The cause of this dislike depends, no doubt, somewhat on national prejudices; but in a far greater degree on the want of a beard. The angular European dress, to their notions, (but surely without any just grounds,) tight and indecent, is another powerful obstacle; but the shaven face, on which even a goat may look with contempt, is the greatest. Mahmoud, for a Turk, a great man, and not to be compared with the blood-stained knave of Egypt, has done much to remove these prejudices, and approximate Europe and Asia. A few years since, it was death upon the spot for any man, even by chance or necessity, to have seen one of the sultan's harem; but, not long ago, an English traveller, without the slightest danger, beheld one of Mahmoud's daughters standing at the window of the palace at Buyukdere. No stronger proof could be given of a change in opinion, than that furnished by the Seven Wise Women.

OF PRAYER.

The learned women next lay down, with judgment and clearness, the occasions on which prayers may be dispensed with.

"1. When females are engaged with their friends in pleasant conversation, and in the mutual communication of secrets.

"2. Upon hearing the sound of the drum or other musical instruments.

"3. When a husband does not allow his wife enough of money.

"4. Upon the nuptial night.

"5. If the marriage happen during the blessed month of Ramazan, prayers and fasting may also be omitted during the whole month.

"6. When a woman is listening to her lover.

"7. When a husband goes on a journey.

"8. If a woman engaged in prayer, happen to discover her husband speaking to a strange damsel, it is wajib for her to pause and listen attentively to what passes between them; and, if necessary, to put an end to their conversation. Prayer is proper.

"1. If a woman have a slave girl in the house, for she must on no account leave her alone, and go to the bath, because the husband might come in the meantime and make love to her.

"2. Kulsum Naneh is decidedly of opinion 'that, when resting from a promenade in the garden, or other amusements, prayer may be indulged in without any evil ensuing.'"

This seems a sound and well-considered dictum.

TREATMENT OF A HUSBAND.

Of this important subject a profound scientific view is taken, and masterly rules are laid down for conducting the war. The husband is considered as a fortress, his wife the besieging, and his mother, relations, &c., as the relieving army. The latter must be first defeated; the most approved mode being, "by, at least, once a day using her fists, her teeth, and kicking and pulling their hair, till tears come into their eyes, and fears prevent any further interference with her plans." From the moment the sword is drawn, the scabbard is to be thrown away. Like an experienced manœuverer, as she is, Kulsum Naneh despises half measures, or half victories. "She says that the wife must continue this indomitable spirit of independence until she has fully established her power." The relieving army being annihilated, and the besieger at liberty to open the trenches, without molestation, against the husband; two modes of proceeding offer themselves. First, to consider him as *enchanted,* or, secondly, as a person in his senses, but cursed with an infernal disposition.

In the first and most probable supposition, "it is wajib that cold water be poured over his head on three successive Wednesdays;" the demon it seems, having "an oath in heaven" against such a shower-bath. In the second case, "she must redouble all the vexations which she knows, from experience, irritate his mind; and day and night, add to the misery of his condition. She must never, whether by night or day, for a moment relax. For instance, if he condescends to hand her the loaf, she must throw it from her, or at him, with indignation and contempt. She must make his shoe too tight for him, and his pillow a pillow of stone; so that at last he becomes weary of life, and is glad to acknowledge her authority. On the other hand, should these resources fail, the wife may privately convey from her husband's house every thing valuable that she can lay her hands upon; and then go to the Kazi, and complain that her husband has beaten her with his shoe, and pretend to show the bruises on her skin. She must state such facts in favour of her case as she knows cannot be refuted by evidence, and pursue every possible plan to escape from the thraldom she endures. For that purpose, every effort, of every description, is perfectly justifiable, and according to law."

As to the justice of the case, there can be little doubt; but upon the law of some parts, this country seems to be behind the East. It strikes us, for instance, that in the case of conveying away a husband's property, the people, in whose house it should be found, would have a chance of being prosecuted as receivers of stolen goods. And we have an obscure recollection that, some short time since, a young man, who felt deeply indignant at the treatment of a woman by her husband, and assisted in removing various articles (including the husband's clothes) which he believed to be her property, was actually indicted for something like burglary; and, it might even be, convicted. The hair of the Seven Learned Women would have stood on end at such profligacy in our laws. But if the Frangees are behind the Orientals in some points, there are others which may challenge comparison. The instance of the loaf, projected at an angle of 45° at a man's head, has much spirit; but we have heard of a most amiable lady, who, one day, in a fit of absence, struck her husband across the face with a leg of mutton, and had the compliment gallantly returned by a whole tureen of soup in her bosom. It is indeed several years since this occurred; but though similar instances are now quite rare, perhaps, upon the whole, the system of female tactics is not

* Customs and manners of the Women of Persia, with their domestic superstitions. Translated from the original Persian Manuscript, by James Atkinson, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Medical Service. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.

[illegible] ...the army, ...custom will be found. In any mode of ...it, there certainly is something ex... ...possible. It does not, like the Persian, ...variety of adventures, and rapid suc... ...of hopes and fears, which form the wine ...life. Hear Kulsum Naneh's account of the ...—

"When a woman has not been to the bath for a considerable period, she ought to take whatever there is in the house of her husband, to defray the expenses of the bath. And it is wajib that she should scold and fight with her husband, at least twice a-day, till she obtains from him the amount required. And since there is no constancy in the disposition, or certainty in the life of a husband, (why don't they insure his life at some office?) who may repudiate his wife from caprice, or chance to die suddenly; it is wajib, while she does remain in his house, to scrape together, by little and little, all in her power; that, when the hour of separation arrives she may be able to dress elegantly, and enjoy herself, until (if alive) he repents and becomes obedient to her will."

OF GOSSIPS.

"The Seven Wise Women agree, that a woman dying without gossips or friends has no chance of going to Heaven. On the contrary, she who visits every place calculated to expand and exhilarate the heart, will be seen, at the day of resurrection, dancing, with her old companions on earth, in the regions of bliss."

But it is curious to see how far, and among what different people, the same notion of similar employments in the other world has prevailed. The Easterns and Westerns held it with equal confidence. The Greeks, the Romans, the Celts, the Teutones, with the great Oriental tribes, seem to have alike believed in it; and even to the proud savage of the Pampas, it is an article of high creed. Head tells, that when the Indians see meteors, and hear noises, in the sky, they say, "that these are their ancestors, blind drunk, mounted on horses swifter than the wind, and hunting ostriches." Now, all this seems absurd; but we confess, this notion of the Indian heaven pleases us infinitely more than the long line of rubber-heroes whom Anchises contemplates in Elysium.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A BOY.—This case excited much astonishment in Court.

Wm. Driscoll, aged eleven, was indicted for stealing two books, the property of Edward Lomas.

The son of the prosecutor, an intelligent youth, stated that on the evening of the 3d inst. between nine and ten o'clock, he was returning home, and when near his father's house, the prisoner came up to him, and stopping him, said "Your money or your life you ——!" Witness said he had no money, when the prisoner replied that he would have what he had got. Witness answered what he had got belonged to his master. "Oh! I don't want what belongs to your master, but your's," and the prisoner, and then ransacked his pockets and took the books in question, knocked witness down, and ran off. An alarm being raised, he was pursued and taken into custody. The prisoner at one time during the attack had a knife in his hand.

Richard Hoare, a policeman, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody, as he was running away. Witness said to him "How could you rob the boy of his books and threaten his life?" The prisoner said the boy had given him the books.

James Purdon confirmed the prosecutor's statement. He saw the prisoner collar him, threaten his life, pick his pockets, knock him down, and then run off.

The prisoner, who had evidently been well schooled in gaol, endeavoured to fix a charge of robbery upon the last witness, for which there was not the least foundation. In defence the prisoner, who had been crying, and imploring pity throughout the trial, said the boy had given him the books; that they afterwards quarrelled, when he gave him a "tip on the nose" and ran away.

An aged man came forward to give the prisoner a good character, and stated that he lived near the prosecutor's house. Witness had left the prisoner in charge of his house many times, and had often intrusted him with money. He believed it was his first offence.

CHAIRMAN.—Why, he is well known to us. Stand down old man.

The Jury pronounced the prisoner *guilty.*

The Governors of the House of Correction and the New Prison, stated the prisoner had heretofore been in their custody.

The CHAIRMAN said in passing judgment, that he had never heard of a similar highway robbery. The prisoner, though young in years, was a known offender, and the sentence therefore was, that he be transported for 14 years.

LEAD TO A HIGHWAYMAN.—A Quaker was stopped between Brentford and London by a highwayman, who demanded his money—the Quaker answered, "Well friend, if thou art in want of money I will lend thee some."

The same demand and answer were repeated several times, till the highwayman became impatient, and the Quaker reluctantly gave up his cash, which was very considerable. The highwayman then perceiving the Quaker to have a better horse than his own, insisted on his changing. The Quaker answered, "Well, friend, if thou thinkest my horse will be of more service to thee than thine own, thou shalt have him"—and accordingly they changed.

On the Quaker's arrival in London, he slackened the reins of the highwayman's horse, and let the animal take his own course—the horse stopped at a livery stable in Holborn, the Quaker alighted, and when the hostler came, inquired if he knew the horse? The hostler answered in the affirmative, and that he belonged to Mr. ——, who lived in —— square. The Quaker took no further notice, but left the horse and his address.

The next day the highwayman brought the Quaker's horse, and told the hostler he had sold his own horse, and purchased another—when, to his great surprise, the hostler informed him of his horse being brought home, and what passed at the time. The highwayman went to the Quaker's house, who accosted him with "Well, friend, hast thou brought the money I lent thee?" The highwayman said he had, and falling on his knees implored mercy and secresy.

"I lent thee the money," said the Quaker, "because my principles allow me not to swear even to a robbery; I will conceal thy name, in hopes of thy amendment; beware how thou spendest thy money in future, and thou wilt have the less occasion to borrow."

At the Isle of France, recently, a man murdered his wife and two children in the following manner. Having carefully meditated his purpose, he rose during the night, and stabbed, successively, his youngest son, an infant in the cradle; his eldest, about six years of age; and finally, his wife; who, awakened by the first blow aimed at her, and endeavouring to defend herself, expired after receiving 22 wounds. This horrible butchery accomplished, the miserable perpetrator ran the weapon through his own body, and died.

MAMMOTH SHEET OF PAPER.—At a dinner recently held in the city of Dublin, which was given by a respectable printer, to a large number of persons who had exerted themselves for the preservation of his premises from fire on a previous occasion, the table was covered by a single sheet of paper, the dimensions of which were—length 125 feet, breadth 5 feet.—*London Monthly Review.*

A DREAM FULFILLED.—A prelate of our Church, much admired for his fine understanding, talents, and political liberality, was one day proceeding to take an airing with his wife in their carriage. Just at their setting out, their eldest son, a highly educated and most promising young man, rode up, and desired to be one of the party made. This the bishop peremptorily refused to allow, directing his son, by all means to remain on horseback, and ride at the side of the carriage. The youth for a moment remonstrated, but his father insisted, and was cheerfully obeyed. The bishop's Lady then begged his lordship to tell her why he so resolutely adhered to his determination of not admitting his son to a seat with him, adding, that in a matter of so much indifference she wished he had yielded. But the father replied that he had not acted without a reason; for that he had been tormented by a dream the night before, when he imagined that he saw his son suddenly thrown from his horse and killed; and that through fear of thinking himself superstitious for the rest of his days, he had persevered in rejecting his son's request. The bishop had scarcely spoken the words, when the horse on which his much beloved son was riding, threw the young man to the ground, and he was killed on the spot. The unhappy parents, the father especially, grieved incessantly for their loss, and Mrs. Piozzi remarked that, dreadful as was the penalty suffered by the unfortunate father, it was a just infliction on a person who had disregarded one of the grand laws in the code of common sense, which prescribes to us never to be obstinate in what is apparently not an affair of moment.—*Piozzian.*

On the subject of the London and Birmingham Railway, a very elaborate estimate has been laid before Parliament by Mr. Lecount, of the road and canal traffic, for one year, between London and Birmingham, &c. The following are the general results:—Passengers, 232,[illegible]; goods, 61,[illegible] tons; parcels, 56,7[illegible]; beasts, [illegible]; sheep, 360,000; pigs, 15,634. The expenses, by the existing means of transit, are about £1,3[illegible],[illegible]; while by the railway it will not exceed £[illegible]; thus exhibiting an annual saving to the country of £[illegible], independently of the advantages to be expected from the unrivalled celerity of this mode of conveyance.

SPANISH WOMEN.—The only fault of the Spanish beauty is, that she soon indulges in the magnificence of embonpoint. There are, however, many exceptions. At seventeen a Spanish beauty is poetical. Tall, lithe, and clear, and graceful as a jennet, who can withstand the summer lightning of her soft and languid glance? As she advances, if she do not lose her shape, she resembles Juno rather than Venus. Majestic, she ever is; and if her feet be less twinkling than in her first bolero, look on her hand, and you'll forgive them all.—*Contarini Fleming.*

A SUPPOSITION.—It was a whimsical threat of a raw-boned, lusty fellow to a very little man, with whom he had a dispute in the pit passage to Drury-lane playhouse.—"That if he did not hold his jaw, he would put him between two pieces of bread and butter, and eat him up like an anchovy!"

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, August 10.

OMNIBUSES are now the order of the day. In addition to those under the proprietorship of Admiral Reeside, and of Messrs. Anon & Ward, Mr. Daniel Aim, an enterprising and praiseworthy gentleman, has lately put several fine teams in operation, two of which, the Union and Independence, ply hourly between the Navy Yard and Kensington, via the New Exchange; a third, the Stephen Girard, and the gayest of them all, leaves the Northern Liberties Free Admission News Rooms, 213 North Third street, every hour of each afternoon for Fairmount.

Baltimore, it is said, is flourishing beyond example. About 1500 new houses are building there this season.

Great as this increase is, we imagine it is far short of the amount of buildings being erected in Philadelphia during the present year, from a cursory observation of the blocks and single buildings now in progress. We should like to receive an approved estimate of the number from some of our practical builders.

We regret to state, that the son of a highly respectable gentleman of this city, expired on Wednesday last, near Frankford, from that horrible malady, *hydrophobia.* He was bitten by a dog, not known at the time to be mad, about nine weeks ago; and a few days since, the effects of the wound began to appear. Every remedy proved unavailing; and the unhappy lad expired in all the painful symptoms of one of the most afflicting diseases to which humanity is subject.

PHILADELPHIA & TRENTON RAIL ROAD.

This highly important work, says the Commercial Herald, is progressing with unexampled rapidity. The whole distance is 26½ miles. The grading for a double track was commenced in the latter part of April, and the enterprising contractor, Richard Morris, has already completed upwards of 15 miles. No doubt is now entertained that the remaining portion of the grading, and all the bridges and culverts on the line will be finished this season. The laying of rails has been commenced at Morrisville and Bristol; a single track connecting those points, (about 9¾ miles,) will be ready for use by the 1st of October. About one mile is already laid. The superstructure is of wood, of the best quality, laid on coarse gravel, with 2½ by ⅝ rolled iron plate rail. The construction of the superstructure varies somewhat from the mode in common use. The transverse sills are of the best white oak, 4 by 8, laid flatwise; and instead of being notched, a cast iron chain secured to them, receives the longitudinal yellow pine rail, which is kept firmly in its place by a spike on the one side, and a thin edge on the other. The plan is highly approved of by good judges who have examined the work. The cost has so far been within the original estimate.

The Franklin (Pa.) Democrat mentions that, on Monday last, a most unfortunate affray took place on the French Creek line of the Canal, between the aqueduct and the mouth of Little Sugarcreek. A party working on the line had become dissatisfied with another party, and meeting two of them, attacked them with stones, clubs, &c. and drove them off, but pursuing after, overtook one of them and hit him with a stone in the creek, and kept him under water until he was drowned. Pursuit was immediately made, and seventeen individuals arrested, and lodged in the Meadville jail for trial.

GIMLETS.—The yankees are in a fair way to destroy John Bull's gimlet trade with this country. The new twist gimlet is almost as much superior to the old English gimlet, as the screw auger is to the old pod auger. There is a gimlet factory at West Whately, which employs fifteen hands, about half of them females, and manufactures twenty-five gross per week. The steel is imported from England in round rods; the handles are turned out in the vicinity. There is a gimlet factory in Buckland, one in the northern part of Franklin county, one in Keene, N. H. and one or more in Connecticut.

A little girl who had been advertised as lost some time since, in Alabama, has been just discovered. She had been stolen away by some villain, who coloured her face and disguised her so successfully, that he was enabled to sell her as a negro slave; but the purchaser soon found that the hue, at sale, was not of the true born flesh colour. The deed is one of the most ingenious villainy.

A woman *one hundred and three years of age,* was on Friday taken up, in New York, under the vagrant act, and sent to the Alms House for the term of six calender months. The Courier and Enquirer states, that she has recently been living at 127 Mott street, whence she was in the practice of going out to beg. Her appearance always produced her money, with which she invariably got drunk. On several occasions last winter, it became necessary for the watch to remove her from the street while in that state, to save her from perishing.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in one day last week, transported from Carbondale to Honesdale, over their rail road, three hundred and sixteen car loads of coal, containing two and a half tons each, which amounts to seven hundred and ninety tons, and estimating it at the low rate of $6 per ton, equals four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars!—*Northern Ban.*

The Pittsburg Gazette states that, on Tuesday last, a Mrs. M'Sheffery was riding in a dearborn from East Liberty to Lawrenceville, and, near the United States Arsenal, as the carriage was descending a hill, it ran against the heels of the horse, which caused him to run away and upset the dearborn. Mrs. M'Sheffery had her neck dislocated by the fall, and died instantaneously; the driver was also seriously injured, and his recovery was considered doubtful.

HAIL STORM.—A severe hail storm was experienced at Quebec on the 27th ult., by which 8 or 12,000 panes of glass were broken, and barns in the neighbourhood prostrated by the wind. Two barns were burnt and twenty-two sheep were killed by lightning during the same storm at St. John, Port Joli, and at St. Gervais the whole of the grain which was in ear, to the extent of a league and a half, was ruined.

In our late Paris papers a new octavo is announced, under the title, *Exposition des Principes du Gouvernement Republican, tel qu'il a ete perfectionne en Amerique.* Exposition of the Principles of Republican Government, as it has been advanced towards perfection in America, by "Achille Murat, citizen of the United States, and former Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies."

VERY GOOD.—The President and suite visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, while at Hartford. The pupils performed their exercise to the gratification of the company. The Vice President was introduced to a young lady from Albany, and had some conversation with her on the black board. Among other questions, he asked her age. With a roguish expression of countenance, she quickly wrote, "are you married, sir?" Mr. Van Buren is a widower, and her reply raised a laugh at his expense.

The following characteristic anecdote is given of the veteran defender of liberty, in a late French paper:—

"A few days ago, Gen. Lafayette and Count Pozzo di Borgo, met to sign as witnesses to a marriage contract. The General signed first, and on handing the pen to the Russian Ambassador said, 'I imagine, Count, this is the only treaty we shall ever sign together.' 'Who knows?' said the Count. 'God grant, then,' replied the General, 'it may be the treaty declaring the independence of Poland.' The diplomatist said no more, and here the colloquy ended."

POLITENESS OF THE PRESS IN THE WEST.—A Kentucky paper thus speaks to and of a contemporary and neighbour:—

"Is he waiting for an *excuse* to call us to the field? We can furnish him with none whatever, further than to pronounce him, as we do most sincerely, and with an especial regard to the meaning of our words, a drunkard, a liar, a puppy, and a most redemptionless scoundrel."

The United States ship Delaware has arrived off Sandy Hook, having touched there on her way from Norfolk to the Mediterranean, to take on board the Hon. Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France, and suite. Mr. Livingston arrived in the city of New York, on Wednesday evening, from his country seat at Red Hook. A letter from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, giving an account of the President's journey to the Rip Raps, for the benefit of his health, mentions that on finding the Delaware yet in the Roads, "he did not attempt to conceal his displeasure, and said *Mr. Livingston ought to have been in Paris at least two months since.*" We presume, however, that no fault rests with Mr. Livingston.

A candidate for office in Missouri, in an electioneering paper says:—"By nature and by habit, I am temperate and retiring; my constitution and faculties are unimpaired; my circumstances, though humble, are yet independent; my calling is that of a farmer; I reside in the county of St. Charles, and *I am married.*" The qualifications of the lady to be the wife of so accomplished a gentleman, should have been stated also.

MUD VOLCANOS.—Captain Alexander, an English traveller, gives the following account of *mud* volcanoes at the south west end of the Island of Trinidad. He also says they are found in the southern part of Russia in Europe.

"On this cape is an assemblage of mud volcanoes of which the largest may be about 150 feet in diameter; they are situated in a plain, and are not more than four feet elevated above the surface of the ground, but within the mouths of the craters boiling mud is constantly bubbling up. At times the old craters cease to act, but when that is the case new ones invariably appear in the vicinity. The mud is fathomless, yet does not overflow, but remains within the circumference of the crater."

A dead whale has recently been towed into Gloucester, Mass. which met its death by one of Dr. Scudder's torpedos. Some of the marks are visible, and go to prove the success of the Doctor's submarine weapon. It is to be hoped that the parent of the Sea Serpent will not be abandoned, as such a haul as that would be in itself, a museum. Dr. S. is supposed to have mistaken the whale for the serpent; probably from its great length, which measured fifty feet, while its thickness was ten. It has been cut up, but it is not expected to yield much oil, the torpedo having consumed it all, in its *magnetical* [illegible].

Epitome of the Times.

Upwards of 171,000 tons of coal have reached Philadelphia from Pottsville and its neighbourhood during the present season.

On Sunday afternoon last, a gentleman residing in south Fifth street, during a temporary fit of delirium, swallowed about two ounces of laudanum. Dr. Smiley being called in, applied the stomach pump with entire success; and notwithstanding the large quantity of poison swallowed, the gentleman is now out of danger from its effects.

During the month of June, the quantity of rain that fell, as ascertained by the gauge at the Pennsylvania Hospital, amounted to 3 inches, 28-100; and, during the month of July, 4 inches, 15-100.

A fine of twenty dollars was lately imposed by a magistrate in this city upon the driver of a wagon, for wantonly obstructing the passage of a lady and gentleman on horseback. He had crossed the road, without any apparent reason, and placed himself directly in the way of the others, who came pursuing the right hand track of the road.

A plan is in great forwardness to establish a line of steam packets between Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C.

It is stated that nineteen thousand dollars worth of Swaim's Panacea has been sold within the last twelve weeks.

The cabin passengers of the ship Susquehanna, as a testimonial of regard, have presented Capt. Miercken with a beautiful silver pitcher.

It is currently reported through the city, that the mission of Amos Kendall to the Philadelphia Banks, in reference to the government deposits, has been altogether unsuccessful. With a solitary exception, it is said, all the Banks have refused the deposits on any terms.

The Navy Department gives notice that letters for the Mediterranean squadron can be sent by the United States ship Delaware, now about to sail from N. York, and by the schooner Shark, to sail soon after the first of September ensuing.

The statement made in some of the daily papers, that Mr. Avery was in this city, visited a camp meeting in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to Germantown, are entirely untrue. Mr. Avery has not been near Philadelphia, since his acquittal.

A British sailor belonging to the brig General Brown, lying near Race street wharf, fell overboard on Friday morning last, and was drowned. The body rose yesterday afternoon; a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "accidental drowning."

An English emigrant recently sued the agent of the Liverpool line of packets, for the non-fulfilment of a contract, and recovered $16, with six cents cost.

CHOLERA.—A boy about eleven years of age, was taken to the hospital, yesterday, in the last stage of collapse. He died in a half an hour. We have heard of no other case since we last noticed this matter.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

In the Pittsburg Gazette—now, by the by, a neat daily paper—a scheme is advocated for connecting that place directly with Lake Erie. The mode proposed is by rail-road or canal, to the Ohio Canal, by which it is thought that the trade, via Cleveland, can be brought to Pittsburg.

A meeting was held at Augusta, Georgia, on the 20th ult. for the purpose of forming a company to establish a rail-road between that place and Athens.

Within the last ten years, upwards of 42,000 dollars has been collected and expended for churches, in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, in a letter to some of his fellow-citizens, who had invited him to a dinner, declining the compliment, mentions the death of ten of his family by cholera.

CURE FOR THE DYSPEPSIA.—The venerable Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H. when called upon to prescribe to dyspeptic patients, advised them, as the only certain remedy, to purchase a flock of sheep on the Green Mountains and drive them to Boston.

AN EDITORIAL PERQUISITE.—The editor of the Paris (Ky.) Citizen has been *permitted to look at* a beet which weighed 13 lbs.

COMPOSITE PUN.—Weeping is the *cry-tear-eye-on* of grief.

A man named Shuttleworth, was killed on Saturday in Roxbury, Mass by the blasting of a rock. He was blown into the air, and fell upon the stones with such violence as to break his bones, and put an end to his existence in a few minutes.

GREAT FIRE AT OSWEGO.—A slip from the Assistant Post-master at Oswego, dated Aug. 2, 8 o'clock, A. M. and published in the Albany Argus, says, "The post-office at Oswego, together with one whole block of stores, were burnt last night. The fire took in a blacksmith's shop."

According to the latest advices from Calcutta, a convert to Christianity had been made, of a distinguished young Hindoo gentleman with this euphonious name—Baboo Gobindo Chunder Chuckerbutty.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A little girl had been taken into the country, a day or two since, with her parents for a tale. Returning in the evening, by moonlight, she exclaimed, "O, mother, there's the other half of the moon that we have at our house!"

FOREKNOWLEDGE.—Bridges had just killed and weighed a fine pig, which he suspended from a limb of an apple tree near the stile, when a neighbour passing by, inquired the weight of his pig; "Well, it don't weigh as much as I expected, and I always knew it wouldn't."

ANIMAL REMAINS.—The bones of a large animal—probably the mammoth—have been discovered near the river Don, in Upper Canada. They were embedded six feet deep in clay. The weight of a single tooth is three and a half pounds, and the other relics are of a size to correspond.

ARKANSAS.—The territory of Arkansas now contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. In three years it will have a sufficient number to entitle it to admission into our distinguished Union, as a state.

James H. Otey, *Esq.* has been elected Bishop of the state of Tennessee, at an annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of that state.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.—It is reported, with every appearance of probability, that the Brazilians had risen on the British merchants, and massacred about fifty. It was said that the difficulty arose from a difference in the currency of money.

The ship Majestic, at Charleston, spoke on the 28th ult., off Cape Florida, the brig Fortune, three days from Havana for Castine, Me., the captain of which reported that when he left Havana the cholera and yellow fever were raging in that city to an alarming extent.

CIGARS.—The quantity of cigars imported into the United States, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1832 was 42,516,000, valued at $473,134. The year previous, 49,212,000—$433,157.

The crops of Massachusetts, the present year, will, it is said, be abundant. The same favourable remark applies to Ohio.

A merchant of Nantucket states in an advertisement, that he will sell his goods at *twenty* per cent. *above* cost, his object being to make money. He may be pronounced an honourable man, in comparison with those of his contemporaries who are continually proclaiming goods at *less* than cost—which, in the majority of cases, may be taken as precisely the reverse.

Upon the arrival of the Hon. Lewis Cass, at Detroit, a few weeks since, a public dinner was tendered him by a large number of citizens. The compliment was declined, owing to Mr. Cass's engagements elsewhere.

The body of Captain Daniel Rightmyer, a respectable citizen of Reading, who recently wandered from his home in a state of mental aberration, was found on Tuesday last, in the Schuylkill river, near Kissinger's Bridge. The manner of his death is unknown.

The advance made and making by the West is really gratifying, and no less astonishing. At Cleveland, Ohio, during the last year, the exports amounted to one and a half million of dollars; and it is expected that, during the present, the value of the exportations will be nothing short of two millions of dollars.

The Journal of Commerce states that James A. Hamilton, United States District Attorney for New York, has already made one hundred thousand dollars out of the office, which he has not held more than four years.

An accident occurred on Friday before last, on the West Branch Rail-road, by which a man's leg was terribly shattered. The name of the individual is Samuel Taylor. The wheels of four loaded wagons passed over the limb, so that an amputation became indispensable. The operation was skilfully performed by Dr. Carpenter, and the individual is doing well.

PORTABLE THEATRE.—Mr. Faucit Savill, an ingenious Frenchman, has constructed a portable theatre capable of containing eight hundred persons. It is built of sheet iron; and may be taken asunder—for conveyance from town to town, by van or wagon—without drawing a nail.

The schooner John Quincy Adams, which left Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th ult. for the Saut de Ste. Marie, was struck with lightning on the 17th, and three out of five men, who were on deck, were killed, two instantaneously. Three head of cattle and twenty-four of sheep shared the same fate. The vessel, with the exception of her mast, which was shattered, was not materially injured.

A son of Mr. Theodore Ellingwood, aged two years, in crossing Bedford street, Boston, on Friday morning, was knocked down by the leaders of a baggage wagon, and one of the wheels passing over his head, killed him instantaneously.

A man named McGirk, was committed to the jail of Lancaster county, Pa., last week, charged with the murder of a coloured man, named Jesse Williams, on Turkey Hill. In a scuffle, the deceased was either thrown, or fell, from a porch some distance to the ground, by which he was so much injured as to occasion his death.

The citizens of Stonington propose to celebrate, on the 14th inst., the anniversary of the defence of that town during the late war. During the celebration, it is proposed to commence work on the New York, Providence, and Boston Rail-road.

Benj. Watkins Leigh has been formally nominated in Virginia, as the people's candidate for the next Presidency. The same state will also, it is probable, bring out Philip S. Barbour.

A CRUEL BEQUEST.—Gov. Hamilton, in a letter in answer to an invitation to a public dinner, states that he has in his hands a letter written by John Randolph on his death bed which "shall see the light." And further, "When it does, I promise you, that Andrew Jackson, Esq. will not have skin enough left on his back to determine the color of his Epidermis." This letter must be a blistering plaster.

The wheat [illegible] is making great destruction among the crops in the vicinity of Johnsbury, Conn. The editor of the Mercury recently made an examination, in a field adjoining his office, and in ten heads, he found but twenty kernels untouched by the weevil. In some instances six or eight insects were found in one kernel.

Ellis Lewis, Esq. Attorney General of the State, is spoken of as the probable successor of Seth Chapman, late President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District.

According to a statement in the Upper Canada papers, the population of that province, in 1832, was 260,992. In June, 1833, 296,544. Increase in 1833, 35,552.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed a law that, in future, all executions shall take place in the prison yard, in presence of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and such persons only as the Sheriff shall permit to attend.

A boy was drowned on Thursday week, in the Conestago, near Lancaster. He perished in the generous attempt to rescue another lad, who was saved, by reaching a place where he was enabled to stand with his head out of water, until released from his dangerous situation.

A coloured man, named Cooley, was lodged in the jail of Butler county, one day last week, charged with the murder of Paris Moore, his brother-in-law.

Two theatres continue open in New York, the Bowery and the Richmond Hill. At the former, Mrs. M'Clure is the principal attraction.

MACHINERY.—An esteemed correspondent informs us that the novel set of machinery for the manufacturing of ship's blocks, completely answering the purposes intended, and now in successful operation, was the invention of a country blacksmith's boy, a native of this State, bred to shoeing horses and oxen, and mending the common instruments of agriculture.—*Bost. Trav.*

Seventeen Churches have been built within three years, at Pittsburg; there are now 27 churches in that city.

An old maiden lady named Witman, of Mount-joy township, Pa. in the 80th year of her age, a few days ago, mowed, and made an acre of heavy grass into hay.

Several burning springs have been discovered on Pipe creek, a branch of the big Buffalo. They will be turned to account.

A committee of conference, comprising Canal Commissioners from Ohio and New York, have agreed to recommend to their respective boards a reduction of the tolls on the canals of the two states, twenty-five per cent.

In Lancaster county, Pa. a Mrs. Hummer was killed by lightning, whilst resting with her arm on the shoulder of her husband, who was leaning against the casing of a window.

A MELANCHOLY PROSPECT.—According to the fifth census of the United States, it appears that in Massachusetts the females exceed the males by fourteen thousand three hundred and fourteen.

A man in East Haven, Conn. was bitten by a rattlesnake last week, and died in half an hour. The snake was about the unfortunate man's woodhouse, and was not perceived by him until he felt its fangs.

The King and Queen of England lately took breakfast with a noble Duke, and sat down to the table at half past three in the *afternoon.*

A line of stages has been established between Lowell and Saratoga Springs—fare five dollars.

A man in Jefferson county, N. Y. has invented a machine for milking cows!—What next?

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—There is now being cultivated in Sweden, the plant called by Linnæus the *Astragalus basticus*, which is found to be a complete substitute for coffee, and begins to be much used as a beverage in that country.

FIRST ENGLISH DEEDS.—The earliest instance yet known of the English tongue being used in a deed, is that of the indenture between the Abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bussard, dated at York, in the year 1342.

Dr. Franklin, speaking of a friend of his, who had been a Manchester dealer, said, "that he never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own mind."

THE SPRINGS.—The whole number of passengers over the Saratoga and Schenectady Rail-road during the week ending on Saturday, including pleasure parties between the two villages, was 2751; and it is believed that nearly two thousand strangers, exclusive of not less than a thousand from the neighbouring towns, were at Saratoga on that day.

It is stated that the natural increase of population in Great Britain, is equal to five hundred in every twenty-four hours.

A puppy named Spencer was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in New York, at the last term of the Special Sessions, for assaulting a respectable lady in the street, about nine o'clock in the evening.

Sir Isaac Newton, when a boy, introduced the first flying of paper kites, and he is said to have been at great pains in determining their best forms and proportions. He also made paper lanterns, which he attached to the tails of his kites in a dark night, so as to inspire the country people with the belief that they were comets.

Col. Jacob Brinker, of the borough of Butler, Pa. has raised this season, on eight acres and a half of land, six hundred and sixty-three dozen of wheat, every two dozen yielding one bushel of clear wheat.

A countryman, named Lucius Bigelow, was fined five dollars and costs, by the Boston Police Court, a few days since, for selling butter short of weight. Six pounds that were weighed fell short fourteen ounces.

Another Rail Road is to be brought forward in a day or two—through New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the Southern line of New York upon the Susquehannah below the Great Bend. The road is to pass through a good country and inexhaustible mines of coal.

The number of students admitted at the late examinations for admission into the Collegiate Department of our University, was double that of last year, and one-third greater than on any preceding year, since the re-organization of the institution. Further examinations will take place at the examination in September, when the college term commences.

An Anti-Masonic State Convention will meet in Boston in September next.

The barn of Mr. James Lincoln, of Morgantown, Lancaster county, Pa. was struck by lightning on Sunday last, and with its contents entirely consumed. Loss about $3,000.

Cincinnati continues to suffer severely by cholera. During the week ending the 30th ult. there were fifty-one deaths by this disease.

On Friday week, the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company vs. The Messrs. Brien, was closed. The damages claimed exceeded 40,000 dollars—the award of the jury was $13,000, making a difference of 27,000 dollars in the value set upon a portion of the bottom land by the claimants and that set upon it by the jury.

On Wednesday, 24th ult. a dreadful tornado passed over the upper part of Lancaster county, Pa. It occasioned considerable damage in Elizabeth and Cocalico townships, by the destruction of fences, unroofing of houses, &c. A man and his wife were buried under the ruins of a barn, where they were swingling flax, but fortunately escaped without injury.

A few days since, eight lemons were plucked, by Mr. Hershey, of Lancaster county, from a tree which he had raised himself; the largest of them weighing 11 ounces and measuring 11¼ inches in circumference.

The body of a man by the name of John Badson, supposed to have been murdered, was found on the 4th ult. near Vincennes, Ind. Marks of violence appeared on the head of the deceased, and blood was seen on the sand near the place where he was found. No discovery of the murderer or murderers has yet been made.

George Mason, arrested in Chelsea, on suspicion of robbing the Eastern Stage of a large sum of money, a few weeks since, has been brought before the Police Court in Salem, and after examination of witnesses, was ordered to recognise in the sum of $30,000 for his appearance at the Court of Common Pleas in Newburyport, in September next, for trial. We do not learn that any any new facts have come to light respecting the robbery.

The Cincinnati papers complain greatly of the excessive heat of the weather.

Finn is giving concerts in New Bedford. Some of his pathetic airs have made the whalers blubber in a most distressing manner.

HARVEST AT THE FAR WEST.—The Missouri Republican of the 14th, says, a most bountiful harvest has crowned the labours of the farmers of that state and of Illinois. At that date, the wheat crop had been generally secured, and proved to be abundant—far more than sufficient for the home supply.

Another riot took place at St. Catharines, U. C. on the 4th July. Some Americans, at a tavern, having showed some inclination to celebrate independence, a mob assembled before the house in the evening, broke the windows, and maltreated several persons in the house.

It is a curious fact, in the act of vegetable poisons, that a plant may be killed by the poison which it has itself secreted, as a viper may be stung to death by its own venom.

A late Madrid Gazette contains a Royal Decree reducing the price of smoking tobacco, and stating as a reason, that it is an article of the first necessity to the people.

It was expected in France that the vintage of 1833 would be abundant and excellent.

GOLD.—A Savannah paper mentions the finding, in the Georgian gold territory, of a rock which weighed 28 pounds, with particles of gold so richly interspersed with it, as to command an offer of $100 from a gentleman present at the time of its discovery, which offer was refused by the finder.

RISE OF PROPERTY.—A lot of land was recently sold in Buffalo for $75,000, which a few years ago was purchased for $00. This truly prosperous city is destined to great commercial importance, and probably not many years will intervene, ere it will prove the capital of the mighty West.

British cotton lace to the value of a million and a half pounds, was last year smuggled into France.

Some of the ancient by-laws of the corporation of London, prohibit the sale of oysters between the 12th of May and the 5th of August, which laws are still in force, though violated constantly. The penalty is 20 shillings.

PAINFUL.—The editor of the Ohio State Journal is named *Bailhache.*

The last name for the cholera, has been adopted by the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. His term is rather indefinite, but it has the merit of great delicacy. He calls it *the prevailing bad health.*

The Methodist Republicans in Rhode Island have nominated Tristram Burges and Nathaniel B. Ruggles as candidates for Congress, and the Antimasons—William Sprague, Jr. and Dutee J. J. Pearce.

A dwelling house occupied by Mr. Phoebus, and several extensive workshops adjoining, in Wilmington, N. C. were destroyed by fire not long since, involving serious loss to the owners. A black boy, about seven years of age, perished in the flames.

There seems to be "prevailing bad health" among the brute animals, during the present season. The Wilmington (N. C.) Press states that in that county and neighbourhood, a disease prevails among the horses, called the "blind staggers," which is unusually fatal.

It is stated in a late London Magazine, that after a long interval, Miss Edgeworth is about to favour the world with another romance. She has sold the copyright for £1000. The scene of the story is laid in Ireland.

POISON FROM NEW HONEY.—A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, and only children of Samuel York, of Farmington, Mass. died a few days since in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty six hours. It is, perhaps, not generally known (says the Kennebec Journal) that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities, in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists, Prussic Acid. It is also found that this Acid very soon loses its hurtful properties by decomposition; so that the honey containing such an agent at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are, no doubt, exceedingly rare. Though one such fatal instance, among hundreds who might at other times partake of this delicious substance without injury, ought to prove a sufficient caution to defer from the use of it at that season of the year, which might create a liability to injurious if not fatal consequences. From a consideration of the embarrassments and difficulties, which at first presented themselves, in judging correctly of the most probable cause of death in these two cases, in so very sudden and surprising a manner, it is quite reasonable to conjecture that such instances may have happened oftener, and no satisfactory cause could be assigned for the strangeness of the symptoms and the fatal consequences that followed.

A late Liverpool paper, received by the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, contains intelligence from the English expedition which sailed about a year ago for the coast of Africa. It consisted, as may be remembered, of the brig Columbine, of 170 tons, and the steamboats Quorra and Elburka—the whole under the superintendence of one of the Landers. One of the steamboats was constructed of iron, with so little draft of water as to enable it to ascend the Niger above the rapids, and reach the great African mart of Timbuctoo. The first news of these vessels after their departure, was their safe arrival at Liberia, where they stopped to obtain water and other necessaries for the further prosecution of their voyage. Since they left Monrovia, no intelligence has been received from them until recently. The following account of the progress of the expedition is furnished in the Liverpool paper already alluded to.

It is now many months since the Quorra and Elburka left this port on a commercial and scientific expedition up the river Niger, under the direction of Mr. Richard Lander, whose arduous attempt to trace it to its termination had shortly before been crowned with success. About the middle of October, after a prosperous voyage, the expedition arrived in the Nun river, previous to which, however, we regret to state that the death of the commander of the Quorra, Captain Harris, deprived the travellers of the advantage of his admirable judgment and ability. He was a naval officer of great talents, perseverance, and skill; he had spent several years on that coast in surveying, and being an excellent draftsman, was every way qualified to have facilitated the success of the undertaking. The expedition proceeded to Brass, which consists of two towns governed by King Boy and King Jacket. The former is an old acquaintance of Mr. Lander's, a confinement in his territories having terminated the list of the misfortunes of himself and his brother on their previous route. As they were approaching the close of their toils, they were attacked and plundered by the Kirree people, and carried to the King of Eboe, from whom they were purchased by King Boy, who counted on transferring them at a handsome profit to the English. In his dominion they did not experience much harsh treatment beyond an equal scantiness of civility and food; in some respects this chief seems not to be without his good qualities. At one of his interviews with the King of Eboe, Lander describes him as being "dressed in style far superior to any of his countrymen, and wearing a jacket and waistcoat over a neat shirt of striped cotton, to which was annexed a silk pocket handkerchief, which extended below the knees. Trousers, I believe, are not permitted to be worn either by natives or strangers of the same hue as themselves, the King alone being an exception to this rule. Strings of coral and other beads encircled his neck, and a pretty little crucifix of seed beads hung on his bosom. He commenced a long narrative of his greatness, power and dignity, in which he excelled all his neighbors; and to convince me of his veracity, he produced a pocket book, containing a great number of recommendatory notes, or 'characters' as a domestic would call them, written in the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages, and which had been given him by various European traders who had visited the Brass river. These testimonials, it seems, sometimes tell too much, the ignorance of the bearers, and their turn for ostentation, being made the instruments of revenge for past impositions and roguery. Amongst the certificates of King Boy, was one under the hand of a Captain Dow, stating that he alone deserved his confidence, for he had not abused it, and possessed more honesty and integrity than either his father or King Jacket. When the Landers last left the country, they parted on very ill terms with King Boy; they had given him an order on an English captain, then in the river, for the articles stipulated for their ransom; but after carrying them on board the vessel, the demand was refused in a peremptory and uncourteous manner, by the captain, and King Boy, in a transport of passion and disappointment, returned in his canoe to escape being carried to sea.

By the news received from the present expedition, Boy appears to have got over his chagrin, and to have visited the vessel with the most friendly disposition. His sable Majesty was treated with the greatest kindness and respect by the officers of the expedition, and on his part received them with a liberality which augured favourably for the ulterior objects of the voyage, and in order to improve the good understanding thus commenced, he was presented with a splendid Highland dress, with cap and feathers, by Mr. Macgregor Laird, (who we are glad to hear was in excellent health and spirits,) the custom already alluded to forbidding the concealment of his ebony hue beneath the lower parts of the European costume. This new array seemed to give a still greater admiration for his proper self than he even usually exhibited; he antikeed, chuckled, and surveyed himself in it with as much complacency and delight as a boy just put into breeches.

The expedition proceeding forward in the prosecution of its grand object, King Boy volunteered his company, and took considerable interest in the affair—the idea of the steamer's "walking the waters like things of life," putting all their wits to the stretch. The expedition had succeeded in reaching the Eboe country, and King Obie was staying on board the Quorra when King Boy despatched a canoe to Brass to announce their safe arrival. Respecting the character of the natives, it is said in Lander's former journal, "The Eboe people, like most Africans, are extremely indolent and cultivate yams, Indian corn, and plantains only. They have abundance of goats and fowls, but few sheep are to be seen and no bullocks. The city, which has no other name than the 'Eboe country,' is situated on an open plain; it is immensely large, contains a vast population, and is the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It has for a series of years been the principal sea-mart for native traders from the coast, between the Bonny and Old Calabar rivers; and for the production of its palm oil it has obtained equal celebrity. Hundreds of men from the rivers mentioned above come up for the purpose of trade; and numbers of them are at present residing in canoes in front of the town. Most of the oil purchased by Englishmen at the Bonny and adjacent rivers is brought from hence, as are nearly all the slaves which are annually exported from those places by the French, Spaniards and Portuguese."

We have conversed with two seamen who happened to be in Brass river at the time the expedition arrived, from whom we have learned the above particulars.—Their information, it will be seen, completely disproves the reports of various kinds which have been abroad, that the natives have risen in hostility against it; one report even pretending to know the manner in which they had expressed their alarm, that "devil ship had gone up the river to set the town on fire."

Much progress, we hope, will be made during this voyage towards establishing a good understanding with the respective chiefs. It is to be lamented that the conduct of individuals trading to the Coast has not always been such as to conciliate the dispositions of the natives, or gain their confidence in the good intentions of the British Government. Travellers on the other hand, have been too much in the power of the despotic princes to give their professions much weight or to induce a reciprocation of friendship. Independence is needful to ensure a proper respect for friendly offices, and as this will be the case to a great extent in the present instance, we hope the result of the undertaking will be, not only the accomplishment of its vastly important mercantile projects, but also the removal of hostility and suspicion from the minds of the African Chiefs and people.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser accompany the foregoing intelligence with the following remarks:

Although this is intended to be *incidentally* a voyage of discovery, yet its paramount object is that which engrosses every English heart—the prosecution of *Trade.* The country to which the Niger opens the way, is one of surpassing magnificence, fertility and beauty. Far above its mouth, the Niger receives the waters of the Tshadda, a river almost as large as itself. The mingled waters are five miles wide at their junction in the Funda Country. The Tshadda has never been explored, and little or nothing is hitherto known of the region through which it flows. It is scarcely possible however, that a continent so vast as Africa, accessible by navigable rivers to an immense extent in various directions, and rich in the natural productions of the earth, should not present strong inducements for commercial adventure. Nor can we fail to express our surprise that American enterprise should be so torpid in penetrating the interior of that country when scarcely a sea-elephant upon the shores of Patagonia, or a seal in the Southern Pacific can rest secure from their daring encroachment.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer of Monday.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The Easton mail bag of the 1st inst. having, in some way or other, been left exposed on Friday night, upon the arrival of the Steam Boat at this end of the route, was taken into a stone yard at the foot of Beaver street, and by breaking one of the links rifled of its contents. The papers and fragments of letters which were found at an early hour in the morning, strewed about in the neighborhood, were gathered together and conveyed to the Post Office, together with the bag which had been stolen.

Two letters containing draughts upon our City Banks, which constituted the only property of value in the mail, have fortunately been recovered. It appears that at about six o'clock on Saturday morning, a roughly clad and ignorant man, who alleged that he had been at work upon one of the canals in Pennsylvania, went into the store of Thomas Edwards, at the corner of Spring and Washington streets, where he fitted himself with a suit of clothes, in payment of which he offered a draught dated the first of August, drawn at Easton, by the Cashier of the Easton Bank, in favour of Fitch & Woolsey, upon the Union Bank of this city for sixty dollars and fifteen cents. The draught not being endorsed, excited the suspicions of Mr. Edwards, who interrogated him as to the mode by which he had become possessed of it, to which he replied that he had been working on the canal, and had earned it. This not being satisfactory, he produced the letter which had enclosed the draught which bore the Easton Post mark of the 1st inst. and purported to have been written by Mr. C. J. Ihrie to Messrs. Fitch & Woolsey, of Kingston, Ulster county.

Sufficient time not having elapsed to enable the letter to have gone by course of mail to Kingston, Mr. Edwards took up an opinion that some mail must have been robbed, which was confirmed by the man subsequently, (in consequence of Mr. Edwards questioning the validity of the first) offering another draft for $2860 19, drawn by the Belvidere Bank upon the Phœnix Bank of this city in favour of Messrs. Corning & Walker. This being also dated the 1st of Aug. and not endorsed, Mr. Edwards took possession of them, and insisted upon the man accompanying him to the residence of Mr. Halsey, the Cashier of the New York Bank in Vandam street, whither he went for the purpose of submitting them to Mr. Halsey, and obtaining his opinion as to the course he should pursue. Mr. Halsey immediately arrived at the same conclusion with Mr. Edwards, as to the belief that they had been stolen from the mail, but proposed to see Mr. Corning, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact beyond all question. For this purpose they proceeded to Mr. Corning's residence, with the man in company, but while Mr. Edwards stepped into the house, the man who was left outside, availed himself of the opportunity to effect his escape. Mr. Halsey pursued him a considerable distance, but finally lost sight of him in Orange street.

In the course of Saturday afternoon a warrant having been issued from the upper police against a person by the name of Peter Morgan, for a larceny, Mr. Riker, one of the marshals attached to the office, arrested, and conducted him to the office, where he underwent an examination before justice Wyman. On searching this person a letter was found which had enclosed the draught to Messrs. Corning & Walker, and upon investigating the matter more fully, the fact of his being the same person who had in the morning escaped from Mr. Edwards, was placed beyond all doubt. He was of course committed to answer for the robbery, as well as the larceny for which the warrant had issued.

Morgan had an accomplice in rifling the mail bag, and is himself little better than a vagrant, having for some time back been engaged in small thefts and sleeping on the wharves. It is probable that the driver of the stage who had the mail in charge, had left it on board the steamboat, without calling the captain's attention particularly to it, and in this way it was overlooked on deck, where the prowlers found it and carried it off.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—An accident of fatal as well as a serious nature occurred on Saturday evening in the vicinity of Holmesburg. A bridge is in the course of progress over the Pennepack, and it is found necessary to blast the rocks in the preparation. The men engaged in this employment had permission to cease work about 5 o'clock in the evening; but not having had the expected success in their last attempt at blowing, three or four remained to try another attempt, and show their superiority of skill by their success. For this purpose, they procured a keg of powder containing from 20 to 30 pounds—returned to the rock, were in the act of singularly attempting what is technically called a sandblast, by laying a train of the powder along the orifice of the fissure made by the last unsuccessful blast—when (the embers of the former powder remaining alive) the train became ignited, reached the keg carelessly impelled along the fissure, and blew up all around it; for all were carelessly or curiously inspecting the operations of the foolish or foolhardy trainlayer. One of them—who was but an idle spectator, not engaged in the employ—was instantly killed; the remaining four were projected to a distance of nearly forty feet, were left senseless, and when the report and stench of the powder attracted those nearest—the unfortunate men were so bruised and blackened that their features were indiscernible. Their clothes were shred to atoms; and their flesh lacerated, and scattered about.

The name of the deceased was Thomas Morris—the others were laborers at the employ, all natives of Ireland. A Doctor being instantly sent for, ordered the survivors to be escorted to our hospital—three of whom are now there; but the fourth was too obstinate to be removed to the hospital.

Yesterday, an inquest was expected to have been held on the body of the deceased. He was a stranger and almost destitute.—*Sentinel.*

These men are all since dead.—*S. E. P.*

AN IMMENSE VINEYARD.—Von Meyerffky, a land owner at Pesth, in Hungary, is completing a vineyard in that vicinity, which will probably be the largest ever known in Europe. Its superficial area is nearly four hundred acres, and its produce, even in moderately favored seasons, will not be short of five and twenty thousand salms, or 375,000 English gallons. As a receptacle for this produce, the grower is erecting a cellar sufficiently spacious to receive double the quantity, which is equal to nine month's consumption of Irish spirit by English throats. Meyerffky's brother, too, is by no means a small dealer in this branch of the liquor trade; for he is on the eve of starting a rival to the famous tun of Heidelburg, viz: a tun made entirely of marble, and capable of containing 63,000 gallons.

A HARD CASE.—A worthy physician in Boston, was last week arrested *together* with a lady with whom he had boarded and they were committed to jail in the same room *together.* In the morning, they were placed *together* at the bar of the municipal court, and there *together* awaited their turn of being heard and tried. They were informed that they were charged with having lived *together* contrary to law and gospel. The Doctor produced a certificate of marriage, and the clergyman who had signed it testified that he had married them *together.* It is dangerous travelling without certificates, especially if, as in the Doctor's case, it subjects one to the risk of being locked up all night with a lady.—*U. S. Gaz.*

REMARKABLE DETECTION OF A PICKPOCKET.—On the day of President Jackson's arrival at Boston, a merchant of this city was robbed of his pocket-book containing $300, by a pickpocket, whilst standing in the crowd opposite the Tremont House. On the evening of the same day, a person called at the post-office and asked the clerk to give him a wafer with which he sealed a letter and dropt it into the box. When the clerk took the letters from the box to mail them, he noticed that one had burst its seal, that it had been badly folded, and appeared to contain an inclosure.

He showed the letter to the Postmaster, who opened it, (as he is authorised to do, when a letter has a suspicious appearance) and found that it contained $200 in bank bills, crushed together by the hand, and enclosed in a hurried and slovenly manner. The letter was written by a person calling himself Hanson, to his wife in Philadelphia, informing her of the remittance. The Postmaster ordered the letter to be detained.

A day or two after, an advertisement appeared in a morning paper, announcing the loss of the money, and describing the bills. The Postmaster read the description, and finding it to correspond with the bills in his possession, gave information to the Attorney General, County Attorney, and Judge of the Municipal Court, which information was communicated to High Constable Blaney of Philadelphia, with a request that he would look out for Hanson, and apprehend him on his arrival there. Intelligence was received from Mr. Blaney that he had caged the rogue, who waited the orders of the Executive of Massachusetts. A bill of indictment has been found against Hanson, and he will be brought on for trial at the next session of the Municipal Court.—*Boston Trans.*

THE EFFECTS OF LOVE AND COQUETRY.—A short time since, a young man of obscure birth in Florida, became desperately enamored of a young lady who resided opposite the shop in which plied the art of a blacksmith. His eyes told the tale of his love, which her's as vividly returned—he thought he could never gain her parents' consent to their union while in the station he then held. He tore himself away and hastened to N——, where he intended to apply himself to gain a higher station in society. In a few days after his arrival he heard that the perfidious fair one (who had given every encouragement to his passion) had married another—he was seized with melancholy and madness, and in a few hours ended his life with violent convulsions, leaving another instance of the criminality of exciting affection in another, which is not *reciprocal* and *enduring.*

The widow of Robert Burns, the Bard of Scotland and of Nature, had a second and alarming attack of paralysis, about last May; since which, she continues in a very debilitated state. In contemplating this interesting woman's situation, it is impossible to avoid contrasting her quiet and advanced age, with the brief, meteor-like, career of the generous, the high-minded, but unfortunate partner of her earlier days.

"GO IT JERRY!"—A horse, with saddle and bridle was recently found without a rider, wandering near a country tavern in Ohio. Search having been made, the *gentleman* owner, very essentially drunk, was found mounted astride on a wall, "kicking and spurring most furiously," cursing his supposed poney for not moving forward. Having become a little sobered, he discovered his mistake, and dismounted, to the no small amusement of the bystanders.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Concord, Mass. Gazette mentions that on Wednesday, about 200 ladies, organized as a "Female Charitable Society," formed a party for the purpose of gathering berries. In the evening a Fair was held, at which they sold their berries at auction for the handsome sum of $40, which sum is to be appropriated to the objects of the Society. "This is one way of raising the wind."

On Thursday, the 11th ult., a water-spout was observed at Carver, near Plymouth, Mass. It ascended in one unbroken column, to such a height that it could be distinctly seen at the distance of four miles. A cloud charged with lightning seemed to hang over the pinnacle of this aqueous column when it descended in a broken body with such violence that it broke the limbs of some of the trees on which it fell. It was observed that several frogs were taken up with the body of water, which on their descent were found to be quite lifeless. The causes of these water-spouts are not perfectly explained, and would be a very interesting study for the philosopher.

The Boston Courier closes some remarks upon the cause of opposition in the south to the protective policy, with the following paragraph:—

"New England has become what she is, by keeping her men in the workshops and on the farms, and her women in the dairy and the kitchen. Had the South been as wise, or as fortunate, we should have heard less repining at her condition, less envy at our prosperity; the tariff and American System would not have been such bugbears to frighten children and old women—and nullification would never have been thought of. All these miserable spectres have had an existence solely because the women of the South had never known how to churn, or make pudding."

Captain Hood, of the ship Rowena, at New York, from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that the market at that place are overstocked with all kinds of provisions and lumber. Rice, $4; fish, 3 50; beef and pork low; a lot of fish, cargo of the schr. Hyperion, from New York, could not be sold, and was given to the custom house for duties.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,	[illegible]
RYE do. do. do.	[illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel,	[illegible]
RYE, do.	[illegible]
CORN, per bushel,	[illegible]
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD do. do.	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	[illegible]
FLAXSEED, do.	[illegible]
OATS, from wagons, do.	[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbls.	[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.	[illegible]
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen,	[illegible]
SALT, Ground, per bushel,	[illegible]
do. fine do.	[illegible]
LARD, per lb. Western,	[illegible]
TALLOW, do.	[illegible]
FRESH BEEF,	[illegible]
HAMS, Western, per lb.	[illegible]
BACON, do. do.	[illegible]
BEESWAX, do.	[illegible]
LINSEED OIL, do.	[illegible]
FEATHERS, do.	[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed,	[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	[illegible]
LEATHER, SOLE,	[illegible]
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	[illegible]
Yellow Pine,	[illegible]
Oak, joice,	[illegible]
Hemlock, do.	[illegible]
Shingles.	[illegible]

[From the United States Gazette.]

Sales of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board, August 1, 1833.

40 shares	Lehigh Stock,		[illegible]
14 do.	Delaware Insurance Co.		[illegible]
100 do.	Newcastle Rail Road, 3 mo. & int.		[illegible]
12 do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.		[illegible]
100 do.	Girard Bank,		[illegible]
	August 6, 1833.		
2 do.	U. S. Bank,		[illegible]
30 do.	do.		[illegible]
40 do.	New Castle Rail Road,		[illegible]
$200	Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.	1854	[illegible]
	August 7, 1833.		
$11,300	United States 4½ per cents,		[illegible]
650	Lehigh 6 per cent.	1839	[illegible]
3000	Pennsylvania 5 per cents,	1856	[illegible]
50 shares	United States Bank,		[illegible]
75 do.	do.		[illegible]
100 do.	do.		[illegible]
80 do.	Western Bank,		[illegible]
16 do.	Newcastle Rail Road,		[illegible]
139 do.	do. do. (at 3 mo. int.)		[illegible]
20 do.	Danville and Pottsville Railroad,		[illegible]
100 do.	Louisville Bank,		[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lines, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 6, 1833.

	Redeemable.	Amt P'd.	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.
Loans.					
U. States 5 per cts	1835	100	100½	100½	Interest paid quarterly.
do do do	1833	100	99½	10.	
Pennsylv'a 5 per cts	1834	100	100½	101	1 Jan 1 Apl
1837 &	1839	100	105	107	1 July 1 Oc
1840 &	1841	100	106	108	
	1846	100	108	110	
	1850	100	110	111	
1853 &	1854	100	111½	112½	
1856 &	1858	100	113	115	
	1860	100	114	116	
Philadel'a 6 per cts	1840	100	111	113	
	1846	100	112	114	
1852 &	1853	100	116	118	
Philadelp'a 5 per cts 1838 &	1839	100	104	106	Half yearly
1840 &	1843	100	106	107	1 Jan 1 July
1845 &	1846	100	108½	110	
1848 &	1850	100	109½	110½	
1851 &	1852	100	110	111	
1853 &	1854	100	110½	111½	
1855 &	1856	100	111	112	
1857 &	1858	100	111½	112½	
1859 a	1860	100	112	113	
1861 &	1862	100	113	114	
1863	1864	100	114	115	
Ohio 6 per cents	1850	100	122	123	
do 5 do	1850	100	111	113	
Union Can. 6 per cents hf.conv.	1836	100	97	99	Quarterly
all do	1836	100	97	99	16 Jan 16 Ap
do	1840	100	97	9	16 July 16 Oc
Chesapeake & Del. Canal sixes	1837	100	97	99	Half yearly
	1840	100	97	99	1 Jan 1 July
Schl. Nav. 6s conv.	1840	100	250	254	Quarterly
do 5½s not conv.	1837	100	101½	103	1 Mar 1 June
do 5s do	1845	100	101½	103	1 Sep 1 Dec
do 5s do	1850	100	102	104	
do 5s do	1855	100	103	105	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes 1834 a	1836	100	100½	101	Quarterly
1836 a	1840	100	104	105	1 Jan 1 Apl
Do. fives	1840	100	100	101	1 July 1 Oc
Del. & Hud. Canal sixes	1838	100	125	126	Half yearly April & Oc
Masonic sixes		100	103	106	Half yearly
do fives		100	100	102	1 January 1 July
Franklin Institute fives		100	85	90	
Philad. Ger. & Nor. Rail-road 6's	1843	100	100	102	Half yearly 1 May 1 Nov
Newcastle & Fren. Rail-road 5½ s.	1853	100	103	105	
Banks.					Last 6 mo's div.
Bank of the United States		100	111	112	1 July 3½ per ct
Bank of North America		400	464	472	1 July 9 do
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	535	540	3 July 3½ do
Philadelphia bank		100	116	118	6 May 3 do
Farmers & Mechanics		50	68	69	7 do 4 do
Commercial bank		50	67	68	7 do 4 do
Mechanics bank		35	55	56	7 do 4½ do
Schuylkill bank		50	66½	67	7 do 4 do
Girard bank		50	59½	60	7 do 3 do
Western bank		40	53½	54½	7 do 3 do
Bank of the N. Liberties		25	53	55	6 do 10 do
Manufacturers & Mech's		40	62½	64	7 do 3 do
Kensington bank		35	61½	6.	7 do 3 do
Bank of Penn township		50	80	83	7 do 3 do
Southwark bank		50	81	83	New
Moyamensing bank		25	42	42½	7 do 3 do
Bank of Germantown		50	62	65	7 May 5 do
Bank of Doylestown		10	14	15	7 May 4 do
Farmers bank, Bucks co.		15	19	21	7 do 4 do
Miners bank of Pottsville		50	42	47	5 April 3 do
State bank at Camden		50	54	55	1 July 4 do
Trenton banking Co.		30	40	41	2 July 5 do
Commercial bk Cincinnati		100	113	115	3 June 4 do
N. Orleans Canal & bkg co		100	113	115	New
Merch. & Man. Pittsb'g		10	16½	17½	New
Bank of Louisville		50	52½	53½	New
Union Bank, Tennessee		25	28½	29½	
Insurance Comp's.					
Pennsylvania		400	560	580	1 Aug. 3 do
North America		10	15	16	8 July 3 do
Union		60	61	63	1 July 4 do
Marine		60	75	77	1 July 5 per ct
Atlantic		60	60	63	do none do
American		25	26	26½	do 4 do
Pennsylvania Life		50	57	59	do 3½ do
Philadelphia		50	84	88	3 June 5 do
Phœnix		80	94	98	3 June 4 do
Delaware		40	43	46	3 June 10 do
United States		25	63	66	4 do 6 do
Pennsylvania Fire		50	60	62	4 Mar 5 do
American Fire		100	145	148	1 April 4 do
Franklin Fire		50	63	65	1 April 4 do
County Fire		50	53	55	New
Canals.					
Union Canal, Old stock		200	160	180	None
do. New stock		200	196	200	16 April 3 per ct
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		200	100	106	None
Schuylkill Navigation		50	125	127	5 Aug. 6 do
Leigh Coal and Nav.		50	80	85	1 July 3 do
West Philad. canal		20		3	New
Del. and Raritan canal		100	138	142	17 June [illegible]
Del. and Hudson canal		100	125	136	June 3½ do
Morris Canal		200	85	90	None
Trenton Delaware Falls		50	—	40	New
Louisv. & Portland canal		100	90	110	New
Rail Roads.					
Camden and Amboy		100	138	142	17 June [illegible]
Newcastle and Fr'chtown		25	38	40	7 Aug 4 per ct
Phil. Germ. & Norristown		50	25	28	27 Feb 2 do
Westchester		50	35	40	New
Delaware county		5	2½	3½	New
Danville and Pottsville		40	23	25	New
N. Liberties and Penn T.		10	11	12	New
Philadelphia and Trenton		30	32	34	New
Turnpikes.					
Philad. and Lancaster		300	165	170	8 July [illegible]
Germ. and Perkiomen		100	46	50	6 May [illegible]
Ches. Hill & Springhouse		100	80	87	do 3 do
Chelten. & Willowgrove		100	70	80	do 3 do
Frankford and Bristol		100	42	48	do 2 do
Ridge		100		10	None
Manayunk and Flatrock		25	20	22	5 Nov 3 per ct
Bridges.					
Schuylkill Permanent		10	13	14	7 Jan. 4 per ct
Lancaster and Schuylkill		50	6		None
Schuylkill Falls		100	100	103	2 Jan. 6 do
Schuylkill at Manayunk		35	35	40	New
Schuylkill at Flatrock		50		40	None
Schuylkill at Norristown		10	9	10	26 Dec. 3 per ct
Delaware bridge, Trenton		80	55	70	1 Ap. [illegible]
do do Easton		100	220	230	1 Ap. [illegible]
Miscellaneous.					
North American coal co.		25	18½	21	10 Jan. 3 per ct
N. Y. Cts. line steamboat		100	—	60	Sept 10 per ct
do Union line do		100	180	200	
do Peoples' line do		20	15	17	New
Chesnut Street Theatre		600	540	580	25 Jan. [illegible]
Arch Street do		500	270	300	None
Walnut Street do		275	200	270	Mar [illegible]
Philadelphia Arcade		108	45	50	22 Ap [illegible]
Philadelphia Exchange		90	75	78	New

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 10, 1833.

☞ We have to apologise for the numerous errors in the *first* edition of this paper, of last week, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the publisher.

Accidents, in this city, to workmen engaged in the erection of new buildings, are not frequent, but the [illegible] loss of limbs and life, has often occurred to [illegible] great. The slow and dangerous practice of conveying materials to the upper stories of a new edifice, by means of the hod, is still pursued in some instances, but in a majority of cases the windlass is now employed. This agent, we believe, can be used in almost every case, and though attended with rather more expense, its advantages offer more than a compensation. Under any circumstances in the erection of all new buildings, there is more or less liability to accident, but by proper caution on the part of the employers, and carefulness on the part of the workmen, the business of the carpenter and mason, may be made as safe as that of any other mechanic.

In the erection of scaffolding around a new building, there is sometimes observed the most wanton carelessness. Accidents are generally to be traced to this cause. In conversing with an intelligent mechanic, on this subject, it was mentioned to us, that recently in removing the cross plank which supported the floor of a scaffold, at the fourth story, it was found to be secured by a *single nail only!* Upon this frail support, several workmen had risked their lives.—Their preservation was regarded as miraculous.

A new Fire Engine, designed for the use of the members of the Phœnix Hose Company, of this city, is now in the course of construction at Mr. Joel Bates' establishment, in Drinker's Alley. It is in the hydraulic form, but the carriage, it is believed, will combine many advantages over that now in use by the company. The engine occupies the centre of the carriage, leaving sufficient room at each end for a small reel, capable of containing about two hundred feet of hose, which will be used for conveying water from the carriage to the fire. The finish of the carriage, will be decidedly superior, and the running gear is constructed on an improved plan, giving great facilities in the movement of the apparatus. The power of the engine, it is intended, shall be sufficient to force water to the distance of 170 feet. With this carriage the company design also to use a tender, with seven or eight hundred feet of hose.

The Case of Thos. S. Hart, of Bustleton.

Mr. Manson, who, with his son and son-in-law, was lately charged with committing a desperate assault on Mr. Hart, of Bustleton, has called on us to complain of the great injury and injustice done him, by the exaggerated and erroneous reports in the newspapers, in attributing to them such brutal violence, by which their reputation is materially injured—they being condemned by popular rumour, before they have any opportunity of proving their innocence. We regret to say, that we have been partly instrumental in this prostration of their character, by coinciding with the statements that have appeared in the city papers. We consider Mr. Manson entitled to a hearing, as an act of justice, since the charges and testimony are, as yet, altogether *ex parte*. It appears that there has been an animosity of many years' standing betwixt the parties, aggravated by law suits, and acrimonious passages between them, in which Mr. Manson asserts that he has had a full share of injury and suffering.

Mr. Manson asserts that he is ready to prove that both himself and son were in their own houses at the time of the injury inflicted on Mr. Hart—who was not so dangerously wounded as represented—but was pursuing his usual avocations while the papers were representing him as dangerously ill and speechless.

The preparatory school of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. is now open for the reception of pupils. The Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education, such as grammar, reading, arithmetic, geography, &c. are taught, in order to fit the scholar for early admission into College. The price of tuition is $6 per quarter, the pupil furnishing his own books. Boarding, including washing, fuel, light, &c. may be obtained in respectable private families for $2 per week.

Carlisle is one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the state. The society also, is celebrated for its sociability and intelligence, and altogether as a place of residence, we know of no situation more delightful. The preparatory school of the College, is under the direction of able and experienced teachers, and we can confidently recommend it to the attention and patronage of all who are desirous of procuring for their children a good education, on very reasonable terms.

Dickinson College, it will be remembered, is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The College will be opened, it is probable, as soon as the pupils of the preparatory school are prepared for admission.

We have recently been shown some very handsome specimens of American hardware manufacture, from Messrs. Whitney & Co.'s establishment, at Bridgeton, N. J. The knives, hatchets, and axes, are handsomely finished, and bear a beautiful polish. The articles made at this establishment, which is quite extensive, are reputed among the best manufactured in any part of America. Success to American industry!

We learn from the American System, a newspaper published at Princeton, N. J. that Mr. Edward Hopper, of this city, is now engaged in taking down the proceedings of the Quaker trial, at Trenton, with a view of publishing a fair and impartial report, on its close. Mr. Hopper is a careful and experienced stenographer, and will no doubt, in his report, render strict justice to all the parties concerned. There are one or two other reporters, in attendance at Trenton, who publish brief sketches of the debates and proceedings, as the trial progresses.

A Camden (N. J.) paper mentions that a machine, promising great advantage to Cordwainers, has recently been invented by Messrs. Gerhard and Vanneman, of that city. It is constructed on a plan which must conduce greatly to the health, comfort, ease and profit of the operator, who can sit or stand by it at work, in any position. A person without feet or legs, can perform his task with equal facility as those who have these members, hitherto indispensable in that business. And it is alleged, by one who has been for some days using the machine, that nearly, if not twice as much work can be performed with as without it, in a given time.

The invention is now under exhibition at the Hall of the Franklin Institute.

The ladies of Mount Holly, N. J. intend holding a fair, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th inst., for the purpose of procuring funds to build a house for the accommodation of the Sunday school.

A young woman in New York, who had been duped by a laborer on the rail-road—a married man—attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday, by taking laudanum. Failing in this, she feigned sickness, and sent for a physician, by whom she was bled. When the physician left her, she tore the bandage from her arm, and resisted all attempts to replace it, declaring it to be her intention to bleed to death. With great difficulty a straight jacket was placed on her, by which she was secured, and the arm tied up.

Dennis Stevenson, a laborer, in New York, on Saturday last, fell through a well hole, from the fifth story to the basement of a building in Mill street, on which he was employed. His collar bone was broken, and he is otherwise much injured by the fall. His escape from instant death, in falling from this extraordinary height, is accounted for by the ladder communicating to the different stories, being situated in such a manner as to break his fall in the descent.

It is said that by boring a hole in fruit trees, and filling it with flour of sulphur, all insects, bugs, caterpillars, lice, or ants, which prey upon the trees and often kill them, will be effectually destroyed or expelled. The best time to apply it is when the trees are in blossom. The vital energy of the tree and sap dissolves the sulphur, carries it into circulation, and volves in sulphuric gas, evaporating through all the pores of branches, leaves and fruit. This gas is deadly poison to all insects and animals, it suffocates them or drives them away as soon as they begin to smell it; but no injury whatever results to the tree.

Mr. Taylor, the agent of the American Sabbath School Society of New York, is journeying through that state, with the design of lecturing and imparting information to the people on the subject of Education. His labours will no doubt be attended with the happiest effects. The feelings of the community will be awakened to the importance of the subject—the liberal will erect schools, and the poor will send their children to be instructed.

A proposition of this kind was made in this city, some eighteen months since, to an Education Committee of Correspondence, emanating from a town meeting; but it failed for want of a proper spirit of enterprise among the people. A report on the subject was made to the committee in question, recommending that a gentleman properly qualified for the task, be employed to visit every town in the state, call meetings, address the people, and whenever possible, form schools, to be superintended by himself, until suitable teachers could be obtained. Had this plan, feasible in every particular, been vigorously prosecuted, incalculable advantages would have been the result. The failure of the project is the more to be regretted, as, at that time, the services of an experienced teacher and public speaker—the Rev. M. M. Carll,—could have been secured, it is believed, for such a mission.

Even at this late day, we believe, an agency of this character might be profitably formed. Among the people of the west there is an inertness, a lukewarm feeling, on the subject of Education, which must be removed before we can look with confidence for any decisive legislative movement. Representatives generally follow public opinion in important questions. If the people will, the legislator dare not disobey; hence it becomes every community to take the preparatory steps.

From western papers we learn that Colonel Dodge, Indian Agent, has accomplished the entire removal of the Winnebago Indians across the Wisconsin, in accordance with the treaty of last summer. During the payment of the Winnebago Indian Annuity, *fifty barrels of whiskey* were sold to the Indians, most of whom soon become intoxicated. During a quarrel which arose in consequence, an Indian woman and several children were killed. The Indian who committed the murder was immediately shot by order of a chief, called the Little Priest.

At the recent examination of the students of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. six young gentlemen were recommended as qualified to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The examining committee report the situation of all the departments of the University as highly gratifying—indicating skill and energy on the part of the Faculty, and talent and application in the students.

With this University there is connected a *Manual Labour Academy*, to the occupations of which the students devote a portion of their leisure hours. Of the success which has attended this arrangement the committee speak highly. By connecting labour with mental study, the price of board to the pupil is reduced to about one dollar per week.

A statement appeared, not long ago, in the Washington Globe, the substance of which was, that Mr. Calhoun was the person who introduced into the Charter of the United States Bank, the clause respecting the government deposits. This is not the case. It was Mr. Daniel Webster who introduced, as an amendment, which was carried, the 16th section—viz: "That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct: in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order and direction."

The new Theatre, in Pittsburg, will be opened on the evening of the 2d September, under the management of Mr. Wemyss, late of this city. Among the performers already engaged, are Messrs. Scott, Parsloe, Forrest, Mrs. Knight, Miss Fisher, and the Hilsons.

The progress of civilization among some of the western tribes of Indians, seems to be steadily increasing. Mr. Armstrong, Choctow agent, has given notice in the advertising columns of the Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette, that he will receive Proposals, through the Post-office at Nashville, until the 1st of September next, for the delivery, at the Choctaw Agency on the Arkansas, above Fort Smith, of 399 *Looms* and 999 *Spinning-wheels*, for the use of the Choctaws west of Arkansas.

Our readers will remember that we noticed, a few weeks since, the employment by government, of an efficient contractor, to remove the raft which has, perhaps for centuries, been accumulating in Red River, (Arkansas.) This gentleman has been prosecuting his labors with abundant success,—being enabled to remove about a mile of the raft per day. This raft,—which obstructs a river as noble as the Delaware, bordered by an Arcadia of wild fertility—is nearly *eighty* miles in length, and is in many places six or seven feet thick. It is formed of drift wood, underbrush, and of every thing which is cast upon the river, by accident, or by storms and tornadoes. In many places, trees grow from this mass, and flourish luxuriantly. The undertaking to remove the immense extent of dead wood and verdure, deserves to be rewarded by a fortune for the contractor. It is justly considered in the West, as an attempt of the greatest magnitude.

The charge lately made in the Globe, and reiterated in the New York Post, that the establishment of the National Intelligencer is owned by the United States Bank, is unequivocally denied, by the editors of that journal. The editors themselves are the sole and only owners, and no connexion between them and the Bank, has been of a character to justify the statements of the Globe. The Bank has loaned money to the proprietors of the Intelligencer, to enable them to obtain facilities in their business, but in no case has any loan been granted, without proper security. The following is the concluding paragraph of the refutation of the charge, made by the editors of the Intelligencer:—

"No. Let the Post be assured that the Intelligencer is neither bought, sold, nor purchasable. If it had been, generous bidders would have been found—we know where. The Intelligencer is as independent of the Bank, as the Bank is of the Intelligencer; and whoever says to the contrary, says the thing that is not."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. Carey & Lea, have just published the *Military Memoirs of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington*, by Capt. M. Sherer. The work is embraced in two small, but neatly printed volumes. The sketch is well written, and contains much interesting political information, connected with the military history of Wellington. The work is regarded as authentic, and the incidents detailed, render it a highly instructive narrative.

A Treatise on the functions, disorders, and treatment of the Teeth, by James A. Pleasants, Dentist, of New York, has recently been published by Messrs. Cressy and Goodman, of this city. The work is designed for individuals and private families, and will no doubt be found of vast service in enabling persons with diseased teeth to adopt proper means for relief. The subject of teeth in general, seems to be ably treated, in language familiar, and free from technicalities. The Treatise is printed in a superior style of typography.

The Game of Life, by Leitch Ritchie, which has just been published by Edward C. Mielke, at No. 181, Market street, possesses, in many portions, extraordinary interest. The tale is ingeniously managed, and the revelation of the plot is made at the proper point. This a merit which many modern novelists entirely lose sight of.

The second volume of Greenbank's Periodical Library has just been commenced. This work has increased steadily in public favour, and deserves the liberal support which is accorded to the enterprise. The number before us, contains a very judicious critique on the merits of *Scott* and *Byron*, and commences the Journal of an Officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa,—a work which has received more than usual complaisance from the critical world.

An appeal to the wealthy, ladies as well as gentlemen, on the subject of the employment of the poor, has just been published by that indefatigable philanthropist, M. Carey, Esq. It is comprised in twelve sensible Essays, written with the characteristic force and conciseness of the author. The appeal embraces a mass of facts and testimony, on the distresses of the working poor, which ought not to fail in calling public attention to the subject. We commend the appeal to the notice of the Liberal.

QUAKER TRIAL.

To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Trenton, Saturday evening, August 3d.

Mr. Wood continued his argument through the whole of to-day, and will most probably, speak until Monday evening, when he will be followed by our able and eminent U. S. Senator, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who will close the argument on behalf of the Orthodox party.

Mr. Wood, in the course of this trial, has displayed great zeal and ability; and since he has argued the case, we see unfolded, some of the mysteries of this unfortunate controversy. Mr. Wall, on behalf of the Hicksites, certainly exhibited a powerful mind, great legal learning, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, and a specimen of eloquence, seldom surpassed in any of our Courts; but from him, we of course, had but one side of the subject, and since Mr. Wood has opened for the other party, we have a wider field for the exercise of our judgment. But from what we have heard, so far, we are by no means capable of coming to any definite idea of the merits of the respective parties; Mr. Wall's positions have not yet been overthrown, but we anxiously await the conclusion of the whole arguments, and then the claims of both parties will have been fully stated, and no doubt eloquently argued. It seems from what we have heard that the early Quakers, differed in their doctrinal views, as well as modern ones; for both sides seem to quote from their theological writings, with equal success, in the proof of what each considers to be doctrines of the Quaker Church. And to us, it would seem as though the same Quaker books contain sentiments somewhat at variance with each other. A principle, however, which, (to use one of their technicalities) is called, the light within, seems to have been universally adhered to as fundamental, by the ancient Quakers, and has called forth many essays and publications in its defence. We think no person could attend this trial, without gaining a pretty correct knowledge of ancient and modern Quakerism.

Mr. Frelinghuysen will probably commence on Tuesday. No doubt, during his, and the Honorable Samuel L. Southard's arguments, our Court Room will be filled to overflowing. Very respectfully, yours &c.

Trenton, Tuesday evening, Aug. 6th.

Mr. Wood closed his argument this morning, at 12 o'clock. In taking leave of his subject, he was strong, clear, and eloquent; and his conclusions are irresistible, granting him his premises. He spent the morning in expatiating upon the breaches of discipline and order, on the part of the Hicksites, in the establishment of their new Yearly Meeting; and pointed out to the Court what would be the consequences, if such a spirit of disorganization and reorganization, should receive the sanction of the Courts of this State.

Mr. Frelinghuysen commenced his argument this afternoon. He commenced by concurring with the gentlemen who preceded him, in their view of the great importance of the cause now before this honourable Court. He then endeavoured to give his views of the powers of the Court, in such cases as the one it was now hearing. Then he took up the subject of doctrines, and enlarged upon the idea which the other party adhered to, that the *light within* is a fundamental principle or guide, and laboured to prove that it was not considered by the early fathers in the church, as a *sufficient* dependance. He said that this light within is an *ignus fatuus*, which will lead to bewilder, and dazzle to blind. He was endeavouring to prove, when the Court adjourned, that the early Quakers held doctrinal views in strict consonance with the other denominations of Christians.

Mr. F. is rapid in his delivery, though very easy and truly eloquent in his style. He will probably finish by to-morrow evening, or Thursday morning, when he will be followed by the able and eloquent advocate for the Hicksite party, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard.

It is thought that Mr. Southard will occupy the Court until Saturday evening, or Monday morning.—The Court room, which is very capacious, is nearly filled. The galleries are occupied by ladies.

As to the result of this important trial, we cannot even conjecture; and so far as our intercourse with both parties will enable us to judge, we think that *neither* is very sanguine.

New York City Ordinances.—Among the ordinances recently adopted by the Councils of the city of New York, are the following:—For driving a horse through the city, over five miles an hour, a fine is imposed; for turning a corner off a walk; driving on the side walk; driving tandem; exposing a horse for sale in the streets; washing a carriage, or watering a horse at a pump; laying on the grass in the Battery or Park; injuring trees; selling water from a public pump; unscrewing a hydrant; ringing a bell on board a steamboat before sunrise; ringing at any time more than two minutes; blowing a horn; solicit passengers; swim or bathe in East or North River, from sunrise to 8 P. M.; fly a kite; fire a rocket, gun, or cracker; sell less than a thousand crackers in a lot; post hand bills for the cure of diseases; suspend signs into the street; sell earthen or tin ware in the public slips, &c. &c. &c.

Randolph, the fellow who attempted to nose Gen. Jackson, on the 24th ult. partook of a dinner tendered him by the citizens of Williamsburg, Va. as a mark of their respect, and in testimony of their indignant feelings at his persecution. A large number of toasts were drunk on the occasion, many of them highly complimentary to the guest, and some of them very severe on the President. The Richmond Whig publishes the official proceedings.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer complains bitterly, and with much apparent justice, that the public works of Pennsylvania are not managed and finished as they should be. It states that the representatives of the people have appropriated something like *twenty millions*, the annual interest of which at 5 per cent. is a million of dollars. It contends that the system of internal improvement has been conducted with imbecile and wasteful expenditure, the result of political favouritism. It expresses a belief, said to be held by nine tenths of the people, that one half of the sum expended, would, in better hands, have completed all the public works; that the Ohio canals cost only one fourth of the sum already expended by this state, and yet that the tolls on those works, in ninety days exceed those of a year in Pennsylvania; that the New York works cost less than one half as much as those of this commonwealth, while the tolls of the former in two weeks exceed those on the latter in one year. The same paper, in speaking of the rail road, adds, that bridges contracted for years ago, are still unfinished, and likely to be for years to come; the state paying, in the meanwhile, a million of interest annually; which in three years would be sufficient of itself to construct the entire rail road. Allusion is made to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, completed from tide water to the Potomac, yielding an income double the amount of the public works of Pennsylvania, although the cost is less than is paid in this state, during a single year for interest and repairs.

These are serious statements; and they come from a source which leads us to believe that they are but too authentic. It is not likely that the public mind will sleep on this subject, or that the legislature will be inactive in the matter, after such an exposition.

It is proper to subjoin in this place the amount of tolls received at the treasury from November last, to the 25th July, ultimo. It will be remembered that the great floods of the last spring, produced a considerable diminution, from what the amount would have been, on account of the great injury done by it to the different divisions. The Delaware and Susquehanna divisions, which have been heretofore out of order, are now navigable.

1832—Nov.	$5,581 17		May	20,055 60
Dec.	11,121 33		June	15,783 79
1833—Jan.	5,392 36		July to 25th	14,382 30
Feb.	1,341 23			
March	501 77			
April	9,098 08		Total,	$83,282 73

A young rogue, under twelve years of age, was recently convicted, in one of the courts of London, of stealing a gold ring from a pawnbroker's shop-window. He was sentenced to transportation. The following is a copy of a letter sent by the culprit to the court, while in prison, with a view of obtaining a mitigation of the sentence:

"To the Gentlemen of Chowrt of his Majesties Jestis.—For the Prisoner James Fulford—Gentleman on the 29 of Aperil last i had been at Anartant for my Grammother in to Bishopgate Street for sum Cocko (cocoa) And in my Return To The New Cut i Saw a Lodd Rence from the winder of pawnbroker And drop a Pease of Paper which i Unfortunate Picked up And in the same The Prosecutor came up and Collard me And strucker me in the mouth And said I had stolenen a wring i ham in Tota innocent of Bor Bein committed on the 18 of Febry last you may thenk i ham Guilty of the charge laid A gainst mee wich i ashour you I ham not. Therfor i hope by the murcy of the honnable Court And by such mercy you will Take the Trubles of unfortunate Boy inconsideration."

To Readers and Correspondents.—The Essays on the Miseries of the Age, which our correspondent Milton, proposes to furnish us with, are scarcely of a character suited for publication in our columns, if the first canto is a fair specimen of what the whole will be. The views of the author we take to be generally correct; but philosophic arguments on the subjects Milton has brought into discussion, are better calculated for the pages of a review than a newspaper. Canto 1st is therefore respectfully declined, though we cannot resist the inclination we feel to gratify our readers with the following illustrations of the author's power as a writer, and an acute reasoner:—

> "There is infused in the minds of men an
> Idea, that we are wise; now, wise in arts
> And skillful as we are, and much as
> We presume ourselves to know, one art we
> Practise not—one noble art remains as
> Yet unwrought—the art of *living long!*"
> * * * * *
> "Life is built; and to ourselves, in part, is
> The honour given, of holding life and
> Time together. Sad task, and hard—too much
> For man's irresolute mind; and more hard
> Than all the rest, which to abbreviate,
> His appetites or life; one must be cropp'd,
> Or else the other glutted by that cause
> Must cease. Be we beware of food that tempts our
> Taste, when we are not in want, and always
> Cast a contemptuous eye on spirits as
> Drink. Who can forbear? I can't," &c.

A Fragment, by H. W. S., and Lines to S. E. G., of Essex, we consider unworthy of publication.

"Thoughts on the Literature of the Age," by A. L. M., will be published.

"Sorrow," by A., is on file for insertion.

"A Tale of '77," by J. F., and the "Sketch," by Cox, are well written, but deficient in incident. We regard both as unsuited for our columns.

The poem, entitled "*A Sabbath Morning*," by S——, and "*Death*," by Manson, are, on reflection, rejected. The first contains many good thoughts and flowing lines; but is, as a whole, too defective for publicity.

The piece of music—*When thy bosom heaves the Sigh*—published in the last number of the Casket, was erroneously credited to E. E. Marcy, Esq. The article which preceded it—*The Ray*—is Mr. Marcy's production.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Aug. 2.—Received from		*Received from*	
Wm. H. Sayre,	$10 00	Jas. B. Palmer, Esq.	1 00
Col. V. H. Walker,	10 00	James Woods, Esq.	3 00
B. J. Hughes,	5 00	Tim. Wortham, Esq.	5 00
Jonathan Nixon,	10 00	Wal. Goodell, Esq.	10 00
Edwin Walker,	2 00	S. E. Day, Esq.	6 00
T.O.H.Croswell, Esq.	5 00	E. Browne, Jr. Esq.	1 00
Lewis Boisnot, Esq.	5 00	W. M. Sprague, Esq.	1 00
David Walton, Esq.	2 00	Miles M. Norton, esq.	2 00
Fran. Tomlinson, Esq.	1 00	*August 6.*	
I. D. G. Nelson, Esq.	2 00	Levi K. Brown,	25 00
Josiah Bell, Esq.	4 00	J. A. Cadmus,	1 00
R. L. Humphreys, Esq.	5 00	Elisha Millison,	2 00
J. Nicholson, Esq.	15 00	Roger L. Fulton, & Samuel Harrison,	5 00
August 3.		Hugh MacKay,	2 50
Henry Willis,	263 50	Lewis Grigsby, Esq.	2 00
R. N. Philpot,	2 00	Jas. Martin, Esq.	1 00
Josiah King,	5 00	J. H. Pointer, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Dupuy,	5 00	Joshua Russell, Esq.	5 00
Robert Porter,	5 00	Jas. W. Hunter, Esq.	2 00
Thomas L. Rease,	5 00	John Armstrong, Esq.	3 00
T. J. Dobyns,	2 00	J. S. Lyon, Esq.	5 00
Wm. J. Gartrell,	2 00	*August 7.*	
Sam. Smoker, Esq.	20 00	Jairus Curtis,	3 00
Wm. Ross, Esq.	1 00	H. F. Askew,	5 00
Wm. Bell, Esq.	2 00	Samuel Hoover,	5 00
Alfred Parsons, Esq.	2 00	Dunlap & M'Dougal,	10 00
Samuel Ritter, Esq.	20 00	A. J. Comstock, Esq.	2 00
J. B. Richardson, esq.	5 00	B. Carpenter, Esq.	5 00
R. W. Burton, Esq.	5 00	E. M. Davis, Esq.	5 00
August 5.		L. Gex, Esq.	5 00
E. P. Shannon,	5 00	Miles M. Norton, esq.	2 00
Alex. Mitchell,	5 00	J. P. Oldham, Esq. & J. M. Campbell,	42 00
T. Kellogg,	1 00		
Daniel Edwards,	3 00	John Seetin,	8 00
Watson David,	30 00	*August 8.*	
Andrew Truax,	1 00	S. D. Kelley,	5 00
Wm. & S. Cook,	5 00	John Ward,	2 00
T. K. Canton, S. C.	4 00	Moses Fisk, Esq.	2 00
Eben Snow,	2 00	Jed. Bunstead, Esq.	2 00
O. H. Wiley,	5 00	Thos. Hughes, Esq.	2 00
C. Mason, Esq.	2 00	L.W.Leffingwell, esq.	2 00
Ethan Alling, Esq.	5 00	J. P. King, Esq.	8 00
C. Hartley, Esq.	2 00		

A Mr. Murray, of Pittsburg, who began last year to bore for water on the south side of the Monongahela river, not far from the bridge, after attaining a depth of six hundred and twenty feet, has recently struck upon a body of salt water, which is said to be of force sufficient to rise thirty feet above the level of the earth. The water is strong; and it is estimated that fifty barrels of salt can be manufactured from it in the course of a day.

The time is not for distant, we believe, when the importation of salt, into this country, from any quarter, will be dispensed with. The discovery of new springs, and the increased use of the advantages offered by those already discovered, will obviate the necessity of using foreign salt, in any way. The immense springs, in the west of New York, at Onondago, and those in other parts of the country, increase yearly; and the trade to which they give rise, in one way and another, is almost inconceivable. The augmenting facilities of commerce in the extreme west, in the Territories, and by the Welland Canal with Canada, must continue to open a wide and extending field for the disposal of this commodity. There is a conservative principle about it, which enables the dealer to *keep* the money he has acquired, and to make additions to it continually. The success of numberless merchants in the business, will sanction the remark.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, is still before the Parliament of Great Britain, where it is likely to remain, unacted upon. The great difficulty in settling the question, is the mode of compensation to the slave holders, for the loss of their property. The sum of £15,000,000 is now proposed as a gift to the masters, for an unconditional surrender of all their slaves; but in the present embarrassed situation of the English nation, it is no easy matter to raise this amount by taxation. The London Examiner proposes that the church property shall be taken for the "Christian work" of paying for the freedom of the slaves. He thinks that this ought to be particularly acceptable to the clergy, and a safe way of avoiding their scruples on the score of "pious uses," to which church property is pledged.

A proposition to *increase* the postage on newspapers, passing from one state to another, is among the subjects recommended to the attention of the Ohio Convention of Editors, when it shall assemble. Such a measure, we trust, will find few advocates among the editorial corps of that state. If any change is desirable, it is that all postage on newspapers and periodicals shall be thrown off entirely, and the adoption of such a measure would do much for the promotion of general intelligence.

COMMUNICATION.

A tailor, calling himself William Renshaw, left Morgantown, (Pa.) on the 26th of June last, leaving unpaid his boarding, shop rent, and various other accounts. He was also entrusted with a sum of money to purchase some articles in Philadelphia—whither he went; since which time, no tidings have been heard of money or goods. As no doubt he will try his fortune in other places, the public would do well by having a look-out for said villain—standing five feet six inches high on a pair of bandy legs, having a waddling gait, a peculiar grin when speaking, a love for the bottle, a high conceit of himself, a fondness for riding borrowed horses, and an inveterate hatred of hard or steady work. He passes himself for an unmarried man.

WM. DUCHMAN,
JOHN EVANS,
JOHN HUGHES,
JAMES L. MORRIS.

N. B. Editors, in general, would confer a favour on the public by giving the above an insertion.
July 31st, 1833.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 28th [Sunday] of last month, with several other whites, I attended to hear a funeral sermon preached, in memory of a departed minister of the Methodist Society. That minister was born a slave. He was an unmixed descendant of the African race, and the far greater part of the congregation met to deplore his loss, were blacks. I did not expect display of oratory, nor was I disgusted by attempt at display—but in the many sermons that I have heard, not one seems to my memory to have so completely suited the occasion, and the auditory to which it was particularly addressed. The preacher was an aged black, who, for twenty-five years, had been the bosom friend and fellow labourer with the deceased. This preacher, in good language, pointed out the benefits, here and hereafter, to be securely reaped from the labours of doing good. He spoke of the example given them by WILLIAM WEBSTER, their departed teacher; he told them, and warmly told them, *that to go and do likewise*, was to ensure peace and good will on earth, and an inheritance of eternal duration beyond.

I knew, and well knew, the worth of the man whose example was thus placed before these moderated, but acutely feeling people. It was an example that all might follow; and as far as real and fervent religion, genuine integrity, honesty, temperance, truth in word and deed, could conduce to form and set forth an example, the life of William Webster was one of unostentatious usefulness. This worthy man, after a painful illness, found rest on the 3d of August, 1833, in his fifty eighth year.

Well would it be for both races, white and black, if the sober industry, quiet habits, and real good moral sense, which marked the conduct and conversation of this sable minister of peace, was more in practice. In his manner of thinking or speaking there was nothing of affectation, every act and word evinced sound and rational principles. He is gone—peace to his memory: he lived not in vain!

MARK BANCROFT.

A company of [illegible] performers have taken the large room in the [illegible], in Third street, N. L., opposite the Commissioners' Hall, for the purpose of giving a number of theatrical exhibitions. The nights of performance are Tuesday and Friday. Among the performers are Mrs. and Miss Waldegrave, Mr. Waldegrave, and Mr. J. Carter, late of the Arch street theatre. The play of the *Rent Day*, formed a portion of the entertainments last evening.

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSES.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 3 P. M.
Southern	7 to 7 P. M.	Southern	5 A. M.
Western	4 & 6 P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 5 P. M.

Single Copies of this paper for Sale every Saturday at the following places:

A. D. Tarr, No. 247 South Fifth street.
G. W. Mentz & Co. No. 71 Race street.

ALMANACK.

1833. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Saturday,	4 6	7 34	8 42	
11 Sunday,	5 7	7 33	10 8	D. H. M.
12 Monday,	5 8	6 32	11 22	
13 Tuesday,	5 9	6 51		
14 Wednesday,	5 10	6 50	0 30	Last 8 0 33
15 Thursday,	5 12	6 48	1 40	New 15 9 34
16 Friday,	5 13	6 47	2 06	First 22 1 09
17 Saturday,	5 14	6 46	3 9	Full 30 1 34

Perseverance Hose Company.—A Stated meeting of the company will be held on Monday evening, 12th inst. at the Hall of the Fire Association, at 8 o'clock.
WM. ROBER, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. John C. Kleinfelter, to Miss Hannah Fisher, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, 31st ult. by William Brooks, Esq. of Tannsborough, Gloucester county, N. J., Mr. Benjamin Y. Thackray, of the same place, to Miss Ann Johnson, of Philadelphia—daughter of Joseph Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

On the 25th of July, 1833, in this city, by John S. Jones, Esq. William J. White, Scrivener, of Bristol, (Europe,) to Mrs. Lucy B. Craig, of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, the 1st inst. by the Rev'd Mr. Kenny, Mr. William Walton, of East Fallowfield, to Miss Amelia Sackets, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. John S. Hill, merchant, to Miss Francis Gowen, of this city.

At Lewisburg, Va. on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John M'Elhenny, James H. Nesmuth, of Philadelphia, to Miss Maria Hogan, of the former place.

At Trenton, N. J. on Thursday, 4th July, by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Captain David Martin, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Maturin Redway, all of that place.

On Saturday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. John H. McDonald, to Miss Susan E. Toon, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. Christopher McWater, to Miss Rebecca Wilson, all of Southwark.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. C. Clay, Frederick Thomas, to Elizabeth Warren, both of Southwark.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thomas Pine, Richard Chapman, M. D. of Kensington, to Mary Ann Crease, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. William Lawrence, to Miss Elizabeth Amos.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Joshua Cooper, to Miss Catharine Ravely.

In Aurora, Portage county, (O.) on the evening of the 21st ult. S. D. Kelley, Esq. merchant, formerly of New Hampton, N. H. to Miss Wealtha Eggleston, daughter of Moses Eggleston, Esq. all of Aurora.

On Tuesday morning, 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. McCarthy, at the residence of Fairbank Hodgson, in Port Carbon, Allen Cuthbert, to Anne P. Morrison, both of Philadelphia.

At Roxborough, by the Rev. D. A. Nichols, Mr. Hugh Wallace, to Miss Eliza Dover.

At Friends' Meeting house, on Pine street, on the 31st ult. Joseph S. Sloan, to Anna M. daughter of Richard Hill Morris, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rusling, Mr. James C. Lowber, formerly of New York, to Miss Ann Forrester, formerly of Baltimore.

In New York, at the Catholic Cathedral, Mr. Chas. Young, Tragedian, to Mrs. Mary Ann Duff, of the same profession.

In Norristown, Pa. on the 25th ult. by the Rev. R. Steel, Mr. William Stevens, of Abington, to Miss Sarah F. Lukens, of Upper Dublin township.

In Pemberton, N. J. on Thursday morning, the 28th ult. by the Rev. C. W. Mulford, Mr. William E. Kelley, to Miss Susan W. youngest daughter of Deacon Samuel Jones.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 1st inst. Mr. William Gilmore, to Miss Susanna Smith.

In Reading, on the 1st inst. by M. S. Richards, Esq. Mr. Samuel Reeve, of the city of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Susan D. B. Mayer, daughter of Gen. G. D. B. Keim, of Reading.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Robt. Gerry, Mr. Samuel Spencer, merchant, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Jane Condell, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Condell, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult. at her residence in Shrewsbury, Sarah Corlies, in the 77th year of her age.

At Carrollton, Ill. on the 20th ult. of Cholera, Mrs. E. M. Alexander, wife of Mr. Andrew Alexander, and daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Tile, of Hunterdon county, N. J.

Suddenly, on Friday morning, the 2d inst. Mr. Hugh Kennedy, in the 26th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. William Beatty, in the 94th year of his age—long a respectable inhabitant of the District of Southwark.

On Friday afternoon, 2d inst. Mrs. Sarah M. Grigg, formerly of Boston, wife of Mr. George Grigg, merchant, of this city, aged 25 years.

On the 20th ult. at Pennington, N. J. William James Burroughs, son of the Rev. William McLenahan, aged 11 years and 2 months. Of this child it may be truly said, that he was pleasant in life and lovely in death, and he has left a pleasing hope that he has gone to the paradise of God.

On Monday morning, 5th inst. James Greble, in the 40th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, 5th inst. aged 3 years, Geo. Tabes Ashton, son of John Ashton, Jr.

At Crumpton, Md. on the 29th ult. after a short but severe illness, Charles F. M. Stockton, of this city, in the 13th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, 1st inst. of Consumption, John Gardner, in the 19th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 31st ult. at his late residence, near Wilmington, Del. John Way, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

In Little Rock, (Ar. Ter.) on the 26th of June, after an illness of about 70 hours, of Cholera, Mr. John C. Jones, of Chicot county, aged about 40 years. Mr. J. was a native of Cornwall, Eng. but has resided in the United States about 17 years, five of which he spent in Philadelphia.

Near Woodbury, N. J. John Haines, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, about 50 years of age.

At Duxbury, Mass. Rev. John Allyn, D. D. aged 66. For many years he was the minister of the Congregational Society of that town.

On Monday morning, the 5th inst. Mrs. Margaret M'Carter, wife of James M'Carter.

On the 5th inst. Abigail, infant daughter of Joseph Hutchinson.

On Sunday, 4th inst. Charlotte, infant daughter of Joseph Badlum, aged 3 months and 28 days.

On 4th day morning, 31st ult. Susannah Bewly, in the 28th year of her age.

At Portsmouth, N. H. the Hon. Langley Bordman, aged 59, member of the Senate of that State.

On Monday, the 5th inst. Mrs. Margaret Weckerly, aged 44 years, widow of the late Jacob Weckerly.

At Maysville, Ky., Charles E. Wolf, Esq. Mayor of that city, and son of the present Governor of Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday, the 23d ult. at the residence of her son-in-law, Cornelius Vandavender, of Bucks county, Mrs. Mary James, at the advanced age of 86 years.

On the morning of the 24th July, 1833, at his residence in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, Alexander Dearsmire, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, and kind friend—he has left five children and a number of other relatives to mourn his loss; yet they have a consolation in believing that their loss is his eternal gain. By the solicitation of his many friends, he was prevailed upon to accept the appointment of a Magistrate from the late Gov. McKean, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to those whose pleasure it was to transact business with him. In the many disagreeable circumstances that came before him for adjudication he was never hasty, but endeavoured to decide with calmness, deliberation, and impartiality. He at all times sought to act in the strict principle of honesty. He was so fully persuaded in his own mind of its correctness, that he could not believe that any person, who was governed by a correct principle of justice, would ever make a purchase or contract without first ascertaining whether they would be able to fulfil the same with punctuality, while he endeavoured to inculcate this principle of honesty in others, he at all times took great care to regulate his own actions by the same rule; and in a strict adherence thereto, he lived and died beloved, and respected by those who knew him.

Death of Gov. Edwards.—Letters from Belleville announce the death of Ninian Edwards, Esq. late Governor of Illinois. He expired on Saturday morning last, of Cholera, at his residence in that place.—*Missouri Republican*.

There were 100 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—29 of which were of adults, and 71 Children—33 under one year of age, 19 by summer complaint, 5 were from the Alms house, and 10 people of colour.

There were 109 deaths in New York during the past week—25 men, 19 women, 36 boys, and 29 girls—57 were under five years of age—20 died of consumption.

There were 72 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 5th inst. males 40 females 32. 30 died under five years of age; of whom there were 24 by cholera infantum, 5 of scarlet fever, and 7 of whooping cough.

The Black Worm is making great ravages with the grass and wheat in Upper Canada. A single wheat field of 50 acres has been entirely cut off by them.

Among the improvements of the present day, in the way of traveling accommodations, there is none better calculated to make an impression upon the mind of the traveller, than the house of Mr. John M. Smith, of Wilmington, Del., formerly at the Indian King, now at the Indian Queen, a square higher on the main street.

The airy situation of the house, connected with the beauty of the prospect around the country, viewed especially from the second to the uppermost stories and the roof, across the verdant flats and the Delaware, a considerable distance into Jersey, strike the sojourner as something rather extra amongst the refreshments desirable on a journey. Descending from the breezy regions, we find ourselves ushered into a parlour where extreme neatness and most fastidious cleanliness prevail, and into which the colours and heats of the cooking apartment—matters annoying to most persons—have not entered. A turn or two bring us to the bar—the tastefulness of which, both to the palate and the sight, is not surpassed by any establishment in Uncle Sam's territory. Nor must we except the more substantial viands of the table, for the supplying of which Mr. S. is high celebrity.

Persons travelling to or from the Chalybeate Springs will not find their anticipated or realized pleasure at all interfered with, by touching, in their route, at the Queen—for there is a dish for the palate and sight of all. Such houses are few and far between on a journey.

A TRAVELLER.

BOOK OF NATURE—No. 3.

WAS PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST, containing ten elegant plates, viz.

Plate 21. Quadrupeds. Lion, Lioness and young.
22. Ornithology. Parrots, 7 species; finely coloured.
23. Ornithology. Partridges, &c. 7 species.
24. Mammalia. Whales, &c. 7 species.
25. Amphibia. Chameleons, Lizards, &c. 5 species
26. Mammalia. Bats, 3 species.
27. Conchology. Nine figures of shells.
28. Botany. [illegible]
29. Entomology. Great African White Ants.
30. Formicology. Ancient Arterian, 6 figures.

By an inspection of this No. it will be found the work is advancing in beauty and interest. *After the first of August the price to all new subscribers will be $6 a year; $5 for two copies for one year; $3 for 3 Nos.; 75 cents for one No.*

☞ To non-subscribers the price will be $6 per volume.

[illegible]

☞ As it is desirable that all possible publicity should be given to the change of the terms, we propose to forward to every publisher who will notice this change, a specimen No. of the work, to be named by themselves.

☞ To the queries by a correspondent, whether any difference will be made to those who may have already subscribed, we answer: no change in terms will be made to them; although we add a large amount of popular descriptive reading, which was not embraced or intended in the original plan; but we do not intend to receive any subscription after the day named for them by the present stipulated price. S. C. ATKINSON.
aug. 3—tf 12 Hudson's Alley, Philada.

From the Boston Traveller of August 6.—BOOK OF NATURE.—The August number of the Book of Nature, published by Mr. S. C. Atkinson, has been received. [illegible]

From the Maysville (Ky.) Monitor.—Among all the periodicals which have yet been issued from the press of Philadelphia, we believe from our observation, that the "Book of Nature" is the best. [illegible]

From the Baltimore Gazette of July 15.—THE BOOK OF NATURE.—We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of the first and second numbers of this work. It is a monthly publication in large quarto form, handsomely printed on fine paper; and is to contain a survey of the Animal Kingdom as well as sketches of Botany, Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, &c.; illustrated with numerous splendid engravings. [illegible] The subscription price is $5 a year. Mr. William Porter, South street, is the agent for this city.

Service Afloat.

THE Periodical Library of the ensuing week will contain [illegible] and [illegible] "Spirit of the Age," and commences Service Afloat, being the personal narrative of a British Naval Officer, during the late war.

CONTENTS.—Join an East-Indiaman; perilous passage; crossing the line, anecdote; conquest of the Cape of Good Hope; Madras; Masulah boats; burning of the Malabar East-Indiaman; ex'ed Rajahs; Pulo Penang; China; Canton; Adventure; Chinese urbanity; Whampoa; Chinese junk and anecdote; St. Helena; voyage to Jamaica; Aspren; arrival at Kingston; journey to and sojourn in the Blue Mountains; [illegible] scenery; Maroons; three fingered jack; [illegible]; Creole scenery; voyage to England; dreadful hurricane; arrival in the channel; Downs; ordered [illegible]; Boulogne and the "Army of England;" action with Smila and batteries; Dungeness and Channel cruising; 5th of November; daring enterprise and intrepidity of Boulogne [illegible] expedition and failure; bugbear of invasion; Napoleon at Boulogne; severe action with Smila and batteries; Catamaran enterprise; Deal beach and Channel cruising; join the N—— frigate; life in a cockpit; old Zealand; life in a [illegible]; sail for Ireland; Cove of Cork; sail with convoy for West Indies; striking and magnificent appearance of a large fleet on the ocean; sharks, their voracity; illustration; arrival at Barbadoes; arrival at N—— boat and the fleet; Diamond Rock, and its gallant defence; yellow fever; effects of apprehension in predisposing to it.

The Periodical Library is published regularly every Wednesday, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting 20 dollars will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.—Address T. K. GREENBANK,
aug 10— No. 9, Franklin Place, Phila.

Prince Charlie.

LIFE and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart, and History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, &c. By Robert Chambers, author of Traditions of Edinburgh, History of Scotland, &c.

The above authentic and romantic history is now in the course of publication in Waldie's Select Circulating Library, in which it will occupy from three to four weekly numbers.

"No historical work of equal interest has appeared for half a century."—*Scotsman.*

"My chief object in the composition of this work, has been scarcely so much to write a history, in the accepted sense of the word, as to give a picture of that extraordinary and memorable warlike pageant, which passed through our country in 1745. I have been induced to foresee what is called the philosophy of history, by a conviction that the merit of the subject does not lie in any political questions which it involves, but purely in its externally romantic character. To gratify the increased and increasing curiosity of the public, regarding this transaction; to strain from the subject all the morbid slang with which it has been hitherto incorporated; and to compile a lively current narrative, doing as much justice as might be, to the gallant enterprise and outward wonders of the story—seemed to me objects which, with a proper degree of industry, and spirit proposed to sympathise with the feelings of the actors, might lead to the production of an agreeable book; and I accordingly adopted them.

Real life has always been said to produce situations and incidents, even more extravagant than what can be well imagined. The Scottish campaign of 1745 is generally acknowledged to be as strange and full of interesting adventure, as any fiction ever penned. From this, I conceived, that if my narrative could be written in a style and spirit approaching to that of an epic poem, or rather perhaps to what the French call an *espèce imaginaire*, and yet at the same time preserve all the truth of history, something might be produced comprehending the merits of both; that is to say, uniting the solid information of an historical narrative with the amusement and extensive popularity of a historical novel. The whole result I have endeavoured to embody in the continued narrative: and the public is now to judge, whether a style of history alternately romantic and humorous, following all the inflections, and shifting with all the changes of the subject, be preferable to the common strain, which may be said to go through a varied subject with all the uncompromising austerity of an African simoom, swallowing solitary camels and overwhelming whole cities, with the same incorrigible indifference."—*Author's Preface.*

The Journal of Belles Lettres printed on the covers of the Circulating Library, contains weekly a review of all the striking books recently published; notices of works about to appear; literary novelties and varieties, and valuable information for the literary reader and lover of books. Subscriptions to the two, making 1,140 quarto pages of three columns each, and forming not only the cheapest, but judging from its extensive patronage, the most valuable periodical of the day, 5 dollars per annum, received by the proprietor A. WALDIE,
aug 10—3t No. 6 North 8th st.

THE LOTTERY LIFE IS SHORT.

It's but a season—
Time is ever on the wing:
Let the present moment seize on,
Who knows what the next may bring.

AS the drawings of the Great Union Canal and New York Lotteries close on the 31st December next, it is requested of those who would be in fortunes' way, to send their orders without delay to

Fortune's Bower, 93 Chesnut Street.

Maryland State Lottery,

Class No. 16, for 1833, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday the 17th day of Aug. at 4 o'clock, P. M.—60 No. Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	1 prize of	1,500
1 do	5,000	1 do	1,173
1 do	2,000	5 do	1,000

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

Class number 17, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 24th, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	1 prizes of	3,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	6,000	7 do	1,000
1 do	4,000		

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

Class No. 18, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 No. Lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	30,000	1 prize of	3,704
1 do	10,000	20 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	30 do	500
1 do	4,000		

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

Drawing of the New York Lottery, No. 24, extra.
25 37 51 45 11 31 29 39

All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union will be promptly attended to, if directed to J. J. ROBINSON
aug 10— 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila.

Fever and Ague!!!

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Carey, Wilmington, Del.

AS to the merits of your "Tonic Mixture," I think it is a sovereign to any thing heretofore discovered for Fever & Ague. I was taken with this complaint in the fall of 1831, and it continued all that winter, notwithstanding I had one of the best physicians in that place to attend me. I was afflicted with a violent cough at the same time, so as was noted that it would and all my friends thought I was going fast into consumption. The Ague left me for a short period, in some of the mildest weather of the ensuing summer; but I was totally unable to work, and on the return of fall, the ague was very distressing, although I had been taking Quinine every morning all the summer previous. On seeing your advertisement in my paper, I sent to your city for a bottle, took it according to the directions, and I have been entirely well from that period. Such a change is more than I could have possibly expected.

A niece of mine had been afflicted with the Fever and Ague for several years, always returning at every exposure; but the last summer and fall she had been much worse than usual, and we believed she was going rapidly into a decline. As most things had been tried, but to no advantage, and she despaired of ever being relieved. By my advice, however, she was induced to try your Tonic Mixture, and with the kindness it is now enjoying, is to state, that she was immediately cured, and has been no more distressed with the disease. She never looks more healthy than I have ever seen her, and the change which is observed by all who have known her for years past is wonderful. Many other cases of one, two, and three years standing, have come under my notice, several indeed were utterly hopeless, but your Tonic Mixture immediately checked the disease, restored them to a very short period to health and comfort. I have written in haste, but I hope the public will be able to understand the weight of your medicine, for I consider too much cannot be said in its favour.

Yours with respect, ANTHONY CAREY.
To Mr. J. R. Rowand, S. W. corner of 7th and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia. aug 10—3t

Galloons.

A FEW thousand pieces of Paris techin chain silk galloons, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash, at the south east corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Also, super black and coloured English silk galloons; shoe bobbin, super 6-4 P. black [illegible] &c. L. H. WIGGINS.
may 11—eof tf

Just Published,
ATKINSON'S CASKET, FOR AUGUST, 1833.

[illegible]

CONTENTS.
[illegible]

POETRY.
Legend of the Lake [illegible] [illegible]
Published monthly; price $2.50 a year. S. C. ATKINSON,
aug 10—tf 12 Hudson's Alley, Philada.

PANORAMA OF **MEXICO.** EXHIBITING AT THE WASHINGTON HALL,

SOUTH THIRD STREET, between Walnut and Spruce, daily, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till sunset, and from 7 to 10 in the evening.

[illegible]

BOTH DAY AND EVENING.

The Museum

Of Foreign Literature, Science & Art, for Aug. 1833.

CONTENTS—[illegible]

Published at 21 Minor street, where subscriptions will be thankfully received. E. LITTELL & T. HOLDEN.
☞ Price, 6 dollars a year. aug 3—tf

Boarding.

A GENTLEMAN of sedate habits can be accommodated in a private family, No. [illegible]. aug 10—tf

A Journeyman Printer

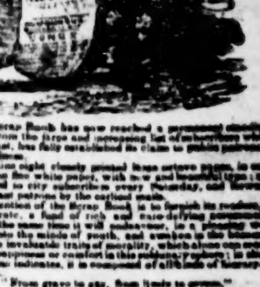
WHO can work at Press and Case—of temperate habits—and who is willing to engage in the country [illegible] [illegible] of that kind on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 10—tf

B. Robinson,

WHOLESALE manufacturer of JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, back of the Bank [illegible]—Store, No. 71 Chesnut street, corner of Bank street. A large assortment of the above goods, constantly on hand, of the newest patterns. aug 10—3m

PHILADELPHIA SCRAP-BOOK;

AND GALLERY OF COMICALITIES.



THE Scrap Book has now reached a permanent standing, and from the large and increasing list of subscribers which it can boast, has fully established its claim to public patronage and countenance.

It contains eight closely printed large octavo pages, in each number, on fine white paper, with new and beautiful type; and is delivered to city subscribers every Saturday, and forwarded to distant patrons by the earliest mails.

The intention of the Scrap Book is to furnish its readers, at a cheap rate, a fund of rich and mirth-exciting productions, which at the same time will endeavour, in the pleasantest way, to instil into the minds of youth, and awaken in the bosoms of age, happiness or comfort in this sublunary sphere; in short, to its numerous friends, it is recommended as a specific for all gloominess.

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe,"

And must prove palatable to all who relish a joke, smile at a pun, laugh at a good story, or feel serious over a well-narrated moral.

It abounds in rich and Original ANECDOTES, humourous and sentimental TALES and DIALOGUES, comic and mirth-moving POETRY and SONGS—in fact, it should be found on the Round Table of all who would wish to pass through this "vale of tears" unscathed by the gloom of care.

Many valuable correspondents have been secured, whose productions will from time to time enrich its columns; and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the publisher to render the Scrap Book worthy of the support of a liberal and enlightened public.

When bound, the Scrap Book will, at the end of the year, form a neat vol. of 416 pages.

TERMS.—To city subscribers the work will be delivered regularly every week at 1 dollar per annum, payable six months in advance. Subscribers residing out of the city, will be required to pay one year's subscription in advance.

Agents who will procure and forward payment for five subscribers, shall receive the sixth copy gratis for one year, and a discount of 10 per cent. for a larger number.

All subscriptions and communications, (post paid,) addressed to the proprietor, No. 98 Vine street, between Second and Third, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to.
aug 10—1t JOHN C. BADGER.

Columbian Restorative for the Hearing.

THIS Invaluable Medicine may be obtained at the Drug Store of Budd, West & Co. No. 240 Market street, Philadelphia, at which place may be seen a full description of the mode of application, &c. &c. It has proved a cure to upwards of One Hundred Persons in various parts of the United States, (from the tender infant, to those of eighty years of age.) No surgical operation is used, but merely a liquid application; (a few drops at a time, morning and evening)—there are five kinds, (for as many different causes of deafness) thus: where it may arise from taking cold, thereby producing a variety of sounds, as the buzzing of insects, rushing of air through a crevice, and sometimes as the sound of bells, also like a waterfall, this is labelled A. B is applicable where there is a sensation of fulness in the ear, and an insensibility of the nerves. C, where an inflammatory disease of any kind has caused a gathering in, and discharge from the ear. D, where the ear had experienced a violent concussion of air, as by discharge of cannon or otherwise, whereby the nerves have become paralyzed. F, where a healthy secretion of wax had ceased, and produced an unpleasant dryness therein.

The above medicine is prepared by David Brown, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, Baltimore, and sold by him and his agents in various parts of the United States.

Also, above may be obtained the Anti-Consumptive Compound, for inhaling into the lungs, which has effected cures where both liquid and solid medicines have failed.

N. B. All letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.—A liberal discount (for cash) allowed to those who buy to sell again. Price in Maryland for a package (deemed sufficient) to cure, 5 dollars. aug 10—6mo.

Ribbons.

C. M'KARAHER is constantly receiving new and fashionable goods in his line, in addition to his large assortment always on hand, which he offers, wholesale and retail, at his Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 47 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. Oiled silk, travelling and India baskets, &c. june 15—

To Cash Purchasers,

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptances. JOHN BUZBY,
march 23—1y No. 173 Market st. north side, above 4th.

COPARTNERSHIP.

William E. Rogers,

HAVING associated with him JOHN B. GRUBB, THOMAS H. BUNTING, JOSEPH M. ROGERS, will continue to transact the

HARDWARE BUSINESS,

at the store, No. 52 Market street, under the firm of ROGERS, BROTHERS & CO.

where they solicit a continuance of the favours of their friends and the public.

They have on hand and intend keeping, a full and constant supply of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery,

together with all other articles in their line, which they will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash, acceptances or approved credit. july 27—1m

Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use, or shipping. Apply to John W. Dowsing, No. 43 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Spruce street on the Schuylkill. march 2—6mo.

Charles H. & John F. White's

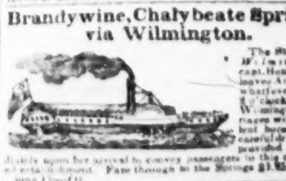
Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms,

Nos. 107 and 105 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A very extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident from their long experience in the manufacturing of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed than any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any article in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country. may 25—1mo.

Brandywine, Chalybeate Springs, via Wilmington.



The Steamboat Wilmington, capt. Henry Read, leaves Arch street wharf every day at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses and careful drivers are provided immediately upon her arrival to convey passengers to this celebrated establishment. Fare through to the Springs $1.25.
june 15—tf

AGENCY OF THE CASKET,

BOOK OF NATURE—AND

SATURDAY EVENING POST and BULLETIN, in the city of New York, No. 423 Pearl street, corner of Rose st.
Je 12— THOMAS H. JACKSON, Agent.

Tuesday is the very union of hale,
Wheat grows in all the furrows.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO Mr. F. G.

Your first conundrum, a LAMB, I define,
Your second, a NAME, good or bad;
And LAND is full plenty to back-hiding time—
But the same there's much LAND to be had.
A CELLAR will rent for a room under ground;
A DEAR for the article taken,
And soldiers move on by the BAND's martial sound,
Also well BARE by harpers harmless.
Yes, well BARE is BEAR, and DRUMS prove diseases,
As a mother to her child, as a MULE;
To excuse, or BLAME, would not over-well please
The man with same name or a fool.
An ever you make in the BLADE of your knife;
A battle BLADE is next seen;
With a CANE, to support old people in life,
While man is in the to be CLEAN.
If an error in this you chance to discover,
Work it out in the waters of CUMBERLAND river.

July 20th, 1852. VICH ALPINE.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ENIGMA.

I am a character well known in England, and there are few, either high or low, rich or poor, that are not acquainted with me. I dwell cities and towns, and take up my abode towards the extremity of a village. I am a stranger to virtue and innocence, dwelling with the vicious and profane. In respectable society I am never admitted; but in a gang of gypsies and beggars I am a principal character, and without me smuggling would be nothing. I never appear in the day time, but in the middle of the night and late in the evening, and always in disguise. I am fond of gaming, and always end in cheating, stealing, and plundering. It is the opinion of Burns and Blackstone that I should be put in jail, but I am certain I was never there yet. From what I have said, you may suppose me some pickpocket or thief, but to prove that I am neither, I delight not in a crowd.

TOM SMITH.

IT'S ALL BY EYE AND THUMB.

Tom Smith—he kept a blacksmith's shop
Close by Bankside, but drank
Till he lost house and home, and then
He forged upon the bank.

One day as he was blowing up
His fire, it struck his mind
To draw a draft, and by that way
He thought to raise the wind.

Says he, "to strike while the iron's hot
Is best, with me 'tis neck
Or nothing now." He little thought
How soon he'd have a check.

Tom took a boat, and started off,—
That is, the boat took him;
And so he crossed the stream, he thought
"With me 'tis sink or swim.

"If they should pay it—what a treat,
If not, refused I must;
So, if a check they don't kick up,
They'll come down with the dust."

Turn at the Bank the check presents;
The clerks begin to grin;
And then, instead of getting notes,
He found they noted him.

"A forgery," salutes his ear,
From all of them at last.
"Your cheque is forged," said they, "but you
Are sure of being cast."

To Cape, the marshal, he's consigned;
Tom tried to break away,
But found he could not rope with those
There marshal'd in array.

With six offenders he was chain'd,
And fastened side by side,
He dream't not, when he crossed the stream,
Of going with the tied.

Four Tom was tried, and guilty found—
"Twas then he gasped for breath;
To prove his acting—one they found,
His own hand caused his death.

The judge told Tom, "He must be hang,
And to prepare in time"
So though he did not get the note,
He was favoured with a line.

And Tom was hang. Now let me quote
Byron, to end my song;—
For—"Tom's no more"—his lordship wrote,
"And so, no more of Tom."

HARD NAMES, ON THE YANKEE OUTWITTED.—A Yankee, being in company at a tavern in Albany, a Dutchman happened in, and enquired the name of the Yankee. I will bet you a bottle of wine, replied he, that I have the hardest name in the company. Done, says the Dutchman—what is it? My name, sir, is Brom, said he, exultingly. "Well den," rejoined the farmer, "your name is Brom, and mine is Hanen, (which was the case)—now pay de bottle." The Yankee remarked, that he was rather a hard concern, but that he was fairly beaten, and paid the forfeit.

John Wilkes was one of the ugliest of God's creatures. His squint was excessive, and his whole countenance most whimsically ill favoured. "Such an one is a good-looking fellow," said the bald and able agitator, "and my friends tell me that I am as ugly as the devil, but between the handsomest face and my own, I never found with any woman more than half an hour's difference."

IRISH ASSURANCE.—An Irish milkman was brought up to take the benefit of the Lord's Act. He was suspected of concealing his property, having given no schedule, though he was known at a not very distant period to have possessed some. He was asked by the counsel who opposed him, whether he had not some property, which he had omitted to insert in his schedule? "Do I look a bit of property," says he, "have I at all at all." Why, what's become of your furniture and your cows? Cows you were known to have, as you said milk." "Yes, I had," says he, "but I have none now." "Why, what have you done with them?" "I have sign'd away every thing I had." "How have you assigned them?" "*I have made my seal*, and given them all away." "What, *are you a dead man?*" said the judge. "No, please your honor," says Pat, "but I soon shall be if you take away every thing I have to live on from me." He refused to make any assignment or schedule, and was remanded.

A GOOD HIT.—Some persons being in conversation the other day on religious subjects, one of them remarked that a certain clergyman, who had been the shepherd of a flock, had become so haughty that he had ceased to know some of the members of his own church, because they happened to be poor. Another observed that he must be a singular shepherd not to know the "sheep" of his own flock. A little girl, about eight years old, who was present, busy at her play, replied, "Mamma, he ought to do as grand pa used to do with his sheep—paint their noses.—*Portland Courier.*

"BRANDY LEAVE THE GIRLS ALONE."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that the musical bagnolo owes its origin to the law publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney, by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, after his gallant exploits at sea, in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honour were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said the young American became henpecked an object of envy and dislike to all the lean monks at Court. The bagnolo was composed by an Irish officer who was present when the royal insolvency was exhibited.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—A New York country editor, a few years since, described the arrival of Lafayette in the following terms: "The Gallic hero, mental pin a cheerful, led the van; the rosy morn bespeckled the orient clouds with effulgent glory—and the gorgeous sun, at last uprising, like a warrior from his repose, walked up into the sky, gilding the vast expanse of ether, and throwing his broad and splendid rays upon a long line of our brave wagons and chaises, filled with unfortunate, principally from our village."

REMARKABLE LOSS OF APPETITE.—"After many hours works," says Mr. Jones in the account of his ascension to the summit of Mount Blanc, "we came to the Grand Plateau. Here we breakfasted, but was surprised at our stomachs not having more hodges. Mounsy only eating a chicken wing, and me only eats all the rest. We had little need to eat—the mere ceremony part to go was to come."

GOODNIGHT SWEETHEY.—Capt. G——, who had, as it is called, been "cleaned out," (another term for losing without of his whole fortune) not long since at the "Bunkum Hell," died lately of a broken heart, and in extreme poverty. So desperate indeed was his poverty, that the persons under whose care he expired, thought it allowable to apply to "the chief" for the expense of burying him, but the answer was, "they had done with him."—*Baptist paper.*

HOUSE OF THE ANVIL.—A blacksmith of Milan has, to the comfort of his neighbours, especially the rich, successfully practised a very simple contrivance to deaden, in a remarkable degree, the loud noise caused by the percussion of the hammer on the anvil. It is merely to suspend a piece of iron chain to one of the horns of the anvil, which carries off a great portion of the sound usually produced.

A curious accident is related among the reports undertakers of the late Lord B. While still Mr. W., and famous for his bon mots, he was dining with a distinguished party, to whom a certain distinguished peer, not remarkable for his enthusiasm, related that "his servant had by his human physician nothing could induce him to eat the vivet broth to be procured at Passy." "Vyer broth!" reiterated Mr. W., "I thought it was only the New Zealanders who ate their dead!"

ANTIQUITY.—The female parade are excellently conducted. They afford, if not delicate, at least abundant figure; and the public and half public are quite free. The people of Antioch and Rome drink a great deal of tea, and the people of Athens indulge with cheap beverages they call Pythagoras, which, when not exceedingly expensive.

G. W. Carpenter's

Compound Extract or Syrup of PINK ROOT, (Spigelia Marilandica.) *The most Natural Worm Destroying Medicine yet discovered.*

THERE is no disease of so extensive a character among mankind, as those which are produced by Worms, and are the chief cause of Fevers, Bowel Complaints, and Chronic and Nervous diseases incident to childhood, which are generally treated as something else. It is a fact, that in a population, that thousands of children are swept off, or are rendered feeble, pale and emaciated, through the first stage of life, solely in consequence of the presence of Worms. One of the remedies made use of for this disease, are stronger doses of medicines of a poisonous character, which debilitate the system, and sometimes make the patient more dead than alive. Try Old or Worldwood which has been recommended and prepared at present by the faculty, is so disorganized by adulteration, or the perfect of infertility, that it is a matter of precidence whatever can be placed upon it. The Wormy Tree, as it is commonly called, compound chiefly of Pink Root, is made use of in our hands, and is a safe and sure remedy, that is in almost universal use, and there is no preparation of a compound form of extracts, which has obtained such a high level of by the faculty. The Pink Root is considered by all who are acquainted with its properties to be one of the safest and most effectual remedies. There is, however, considerable of that which is sold almost worthless, merely using but a small portion of the root, it also remains considerable care and attention in procuring its preparation, which is not generally the case manufactured with pharmaceutical preparations. Under these circumstances, G. W. Carpenter has thought it advisable to prepare an extract of the Spigelia, combined with several of the vegetable remedies most approved of, for the purpose are of the family, particularly those in the country, and he feels confident that it will be supported by those who are acquainted with its effects, whose composition is known, and can be procured by them in purity and confidence, and will be the means of putting down this pernicious disease, which often proves fatal to the unexperienced, and which are productive of serious evils to the community. This article will be carefully prepared of uniform strength, and can be administered in safety to persons under any circumstances.

Prepared and sold, only by Geo. W. Carpenter, at his Chemical Warehouse, No. 201 Market st. Philada. July 20-tf

Marshall's Worm Syrup

AND Infant Preservative, is recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and efficient worm destroying medicine yet discovered.

The symptoms denoting the existence of worms, are indigestion, with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard and tense belly with occasional griping pains about the navel, but not strictly confined to attention about the navel, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinning of the teeth, and starting during sleep, attending with a slow fever.

When these symptoms occur, the worm syrup, if taken according to the directions, will allay the irritation caused by the worms, and the nausea or sharp matter in which they are involved, and thereby preventing their reproduction.

The proprietor, with a full knowledge of all the different medicines in use for the destruction of worms, can confidently recommend this syrup as the most safe and efficient vermifuge at present known, being entirely free from that deleterious or toxic, pink root, and other deleterious drugs which are sometimes used, and which give rise to vertigo, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, &c.

The syrup, besides being a safe and active vermifuge, is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take it. It acts, all the worm medicines at present in use are so nauseous and disagreeable, that it is difficult to persuade children to take them.

The medicine is also happily calculated for preventing and removing many other disorders to which children in their early infancy are most liable, such as bowel or summer complaints, disorders of the stomach and bowels, fever, &c. It is also used for allaying those excruciating pains which children suffer in cutting their teeth, and if previously used, will render their passage perfectly easy and free from pain, and will contribute to allay inflammation of the gums, and will contribute to prevent convulsions or fever. It may be added, that it is recommended with the assurance that it is adequate to the purpose intended, and that much good may be derived from its use, while from its regularity and innocuous, it cannot do any harm.

IRRITATIONS.—A child under one year old may take half a teaspoonful once or twice a day; from one to two years old one teaspoonful morning and night; two years old, one teaspoonful, morning, noon and night; six to ten, a teaspoonful, morning and night; grown persons, a table spoonful, morning and night. Price 50 cts. for large bottles, and 25 cts. for small.

Prepared and sold at Marshall's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 216 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

jun 19—tf

Cancer and Scrofula,

OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many persons to cure these complaints, have tried the effect of the celebrated Sarsaparilla. The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been entertained by the commencement of the disease, in the issue, and the disorder aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general suppose that they know of no cure. If they can do so to cut or burn them out, but in a large majority of cases these methods prove a bitter alternative. They return with accelerated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice. The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. I cure of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by the above medicine have been submitted in confirmation of its most efficacy.

Certificates of names of those cured of the above diseases—Catharine Lee had cancer on her breast.——Mrs. Elizabeth Reynault cured of a cancer on her face.——Mrs. Rebecca Cured of a very bad cancer in her breast.——Mrs. Black cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.——Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her ear. Dr. Jacob Gerhart cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.——Miss Guidy cured of a cancer on her nose.——Elizabeth Perrogy cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——M. Gaven cured of the cancer on her face.——Mr. Bunnell cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county.——Catharine Rinker cured of a cancer in her breast do.——Mrs. Broadnax cured of a cancer on her breast, Philadelphia county.——Mrs. Brewster cured of a cancer on her nose, Philadelphia county.——Geo. W. Forych cured of a cancer on his face, Philadelphia county.——Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia.——Owen Edward's son cured of the King's Evil, do.——Jacob L. Foster cured of the King's Evil on the side of his face, Philadelphia county.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey.——Lackard Mount cured of the King's Evil, do.——Rachel Newbury, Burlington, N. J. a sore leg, healed plus.——Sarah Conley cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber or either of the above diseases will be carefully attended to. Residence—the last poke road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. ☞ All letters must be direct and post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. Co.

sale 2—3m WILLIAM BOYDEN.

New Bedford Oil & Lamp Store,

No. 12 South Seventh Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened, at the above place, a store for the sale of Oil, Spermaceti and Candles, Lamps, and all the articles required by their use, and has made arrangements to receive, direct from New Bedford, a large and general supply of the purest articles in his line, and pledges himself that none other shall be sold from his establishment.

Just received per late arrivals from New Bedford, 6,000 gallons white Winter Oil 5,000 do. do. Spring Strained do. 2,000 do. Rockaway common Whale oil, for kitchen lamps. 100 boxes Howland's Spermaceti Candles, and of which he offers for sale at the fair market prices, to any number or quantity.

Families supplied, and oil sent to any part of the city free of charge.

A general assortment of fashionable and common Lamps, Lamp Glasses, cut and plain shades, &c. July 20—tf.

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Prepared and sold at Marshall's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 216 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

jun 19—tf

Change of Situation.

HENRY H. HORNE has removed from the HOOT TAVERN to the new hotel, so that we can now accommodate and commodious Public House, sign of the BLACK BEAR at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Kept by the subscriber, who has for the last twelve years been acquainted with some most eating and lodging rooms, comfortable beds and suitable furniture, and of a disposition to contribute all in his power to the comfort and family to render his guests every reasonable accommodation, and entitle him to the favours of his numerous friends, he thinks he may fairly calculate on a share of patronage.

☞ The Market people are acquainted with the stand, are informed that they can be accommodated with a good dinner, tea, coffee, or any comfortable refreshment of Water, &c. &c. are not exceeded by any public stand in the city. aug 3—6t.

Hearing Restored.

MR. PRINTER.—Would perhaps a file of old newspapers be collected the following piece, which he pleased to insert into your columns, and no doubt you will receive the thanks of many of your subscribers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of a Washington paper.

Dear Sir—I have long been intending to write you about my affliction. I'll repeat and mention that I often lamented being so hard of hearing, and have often I was obliged to have a seat in the middle of the aisle of the church, in order to hear and sermons—but now, thank fortune, can hear as well as any one of them days gone another being, and well too—entirely cured. Remember the great cure of DEAFNESS effected by Dr. Phillips, in the Indian in Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania, a place famed for its female seminary and benevolent institutions and a place much resorted to on account of its healthy situation.

My friend, the above cathed man you know, has often been the subject of our conversation, and his medical talents, have resolved him to discover a remedy, and succeeded in the art of curing this affliction, when such affliction is owing to nervous weakness.

The remedy is not to be put into the ears, but is to be taken internally, and the principle of action, is to strengthen the whole nervous system.

The cause and substance of his doctrine and principle of cure is, "that most cases of loss of hearing, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the ears, produced by a gradual loss of sight in some other method of the frame. Now, by strengthening the whole nervous system, these weak parts become invigorated and recover their power to act. Then people can hear hearing, and get they are eight years."

The operate to be the Doctor's principle, and indeed we wish both to say, that a more valuable one has not been in any medical publication whatever, and as I, (you know) have studied physic myself, though don't practice, my opinion may be allowed to have some little weight.

A number of our neighbours asked my advice, and immediately after Wade and had the remedy Rewarded he said "The benefit thereof they much heard, and all expense was only five dollars.

Thus my neighbors sent on, and in return received what was so much desired, and as a further gratification to their cousin, sent their usual business, and ate and drank our thing, during the time of using the remedy.

Tell Mr. Carroll that I shall shortly visit him and present my best respects to your lady and family, and with the assurance I remain your affectionate friend, C. SMITH.

June 19th. Reading near the Falls of Niagara.

aug 1—lamely

$100 REWARD.

GEORGE METCALF, a painter by trade, is off from New York, absconded on Saturday, July 27th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of very stubborn and unpleasant temper, is from name of Little Cock, eight years of age, and the remarkable in chaffing. The notes taken of the Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, in sums of 50 pieces of any, about 3 feet 7 inches high, sandy complexion, grey eyes, looked at his face and hands, shaving, usually dressed in a blue jacket and pantaloons, and a black hat, but he should be dressed, an invisible green light coat, black cloth pantaloons, black vest, black hat, of Bailey's make, black boots and shoes. Any person who shall take the said Metcalf and secure him so that he can be delivered, or secure the recovery of the money, or a reasonable reward for either. All persons are cautioned against receiving the said notes. GEORGE A. SCHFIELD, No. 146 Chestnut street.

aug 3—1

Gold and Silver for Melting.

Doubloons	Half Joanes
American Gold	Five Franc Pieces
Portuguese do	German Crowns
Spanish do	Spanish Dollars
French do	Mexican do
French Crowns	

Highest price given by SYLVANUS LEHMAN, Gold and Silver Broker, No. 42 S. Third st.

German and English Printing Office,

Lilly Alley, near Green street, Northern Liberties, between Second and Third streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the above establishment, where the German newspaper—"The Philadelphia Telegraph" is published, respectfully requests a continuation of the patronage formerly bestowed on it, which is the oldest stand of Mr. Henry Rorr. Printing in all its branches neatly executed.

AUGUSTUS GRAUTER.

NOTICE.—The above establishment has been recently purchased by me from Mr. HENRY RORY, who will therefore continue to carry on the Printing business, as usual, and solicit a share of the patronage of his friends.

AUGUSTUS GRAUTER.

Coopers Wanted.

SEVERAL Journeymen Coopers will find employment at the Coopering Business, by applying to

JOSEPH KENYON,

aug 3—tf Phoenixville, Chester co. Pa.

Foreign Gold, &c.

Sovereigns	French Silver
Guineas	Spanish Doubloons
British Silver	Spanish Silver
Old New England Notes	Spanish Dollars
Nova Scotia do	Patriot do
Canada do	Head Patagons
New Orleans do	Old do
Napoleons	Ten Thalers and Ten Guilders
Louisdors	

For sale at favourable prices, by SYLVANUS LEHMAN, Stock & Exch. Broker, 42 S. 3d st.

aug 3—1

3½ Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, an indented coloured lad, about 5 feet 7 inches high, name Jacob Fisher, 18 years of age, 3 months to serve. From the 1st of April last, he has left the city for the 4th month, a charge of 75 cents per quarter is made for food and washing.

Account to a Library free of expense. Books and Stationary furnished on reasonable terms. Each penal Sods her own responsible.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on the Old York Road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from New Hope, and 3 from Doylestown, the mail stage from Philadelphia to New York passes by the door daily. Post office in the house.

Citizens who wish their children to enjoy the benefit of a select country seat, in conjunction with their attendance to their studies, could find it to their advantage to turn their attention to the above named situation.

MARTHA HAMPTON,
HANNAH LLOYD.

References—Richard Price, Mulberry street; Jos. Archbold, Market street, 430 N. 2nd street. July 27—tf.

English Periodicals.

E. LITTELL & T. HOLDEN, 64 Minor Street, Philadelphia, receive subscriptions for

Blackwood's Ed. Magazine,	United Service Journal,
Tait's do. do.	The Examiner,
Fraser's Magazine,	The Spectator,
The Monthly do.	The Athenæum, and
The New Monthly do.	The Comic Magazine.
Munn's Review,	

July 20—1m

Hon. Daniel O'Connell.

SPLENDID Portraits of the above distinguished individual, for sale by Wm. Topham, Granite Row, No. 43 Chestnut st. one thousand.

N. B. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Striking Profile

LIKENESSES

In Bronze, at $1 each.

Also, single Portraits and Family Groups, cast in plaster of Paris, at moderate and low rates, on moderate terms.

N. B.—The resemblances warrant of genius.

J. WILSON,
31 Arcade, East Arcade,
jun 19—6m no sign.

SECOND STREET HOUSE,

BY GEORGE VOGEL,

No. 39 North Second Street,

Philadelphia. aug 3 '53—1y

STEPHEN KNIGHT'S

Colonial Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse, Chestnut, near Schuylkill 6th street.

THE premises of the establishment have undergone a most extensive improvement, and the stock has been increased by the purchase of the entire stock of the late firm of Mr. Henry Boyd, which was purchased at the sale of his effects, which are now opened to the public, and will continue to receive a valuable new improvements that may be offered, which will be sold on low and reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

FOR SALE—a good assortment of Machine Cards, Shearing Machines, Twisting Lathes, Thrashing Machines, Corn Binders, Seed Drills, Fireplates, &c. STEPHEN KNIGHT, 32 N. Front street.

Buckingham Boarding School,

FOR GIRLS.

THE pupils in this school are instructed in the following branches: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Geography, the use of Globes, Mental Arithmetic, Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

TERMS.—For Boarding and Tuition, 25 dollars per quarter.

Pupils can be received at any time, and will be charged for the 4th month, a charge of 75 cents per quarter is made for fuel and washing.

Access to a Library free of expense. Books and Stationary furnished on reasonable terms. Each penal Sods her own responsible.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on the Old York Road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from New Hope, and 3 from Doylestown, the mail stage from Philadelphia to New York passes by the door daily. Post office in the house.

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MARTHA HAMPTON,
HANNAH LLOYD.

References—Richard Price, Mulberry street; Jos. Archbold, Market street, 430 N. 2nd street. July 27—tf.

Wetherill & Brothers

OFFER for sale or received from—

5th do. Brass, Nos. 1	
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July 20—tf

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber is willing to dispose of the establishment, used for the publication of the *Journal of Health*, which is in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms. The Work is completely in possession of respectable Professors of Philadelphia, and will be sold on moderate terms, to a responsible purchaser.

The Stereotype plates of the three first volumes of the Journal of Health, may also be had, if desired.

Apply (free of postage) to SAML. C. ATKINSON,
Office Saturday Evening Post.

may 6—tf

Sea Bathing.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Mansion Hotel, built by the order of the Managers of Health, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, will be opened from the first day of July, for the reception of visitors. The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are equal to those of any other situation on the coast. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the house with choice wines, and other liquors of a superior quality. In short, no expense or exertion will be spared to make the place, to render general satisfaction to visitors. For further particulars, enquire at Charles Thompson's, Arch street Ferry, or of Edwin M. Reid, Mount Holly. Price of board per week, $5. HUDSON BUZBY.

N. B. The house will be opened through the gunning season. A regular four horse stage will commence running from the time the house is opened, until the change of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, immediately on the arrival of the 6 o'clock boat from Philadelphia, passing Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grange Pines, and Manahawkin. Arrives on the same evening at the sea shore, and returns on the following morning, so as to connect with the steam boats for Philadelphia. Passengers can get conveyance at any time by this line to Tuckerton.

2 dollars. EDWIN M. BUDD.

June 29—7t

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists' Rack Boards, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Rains, Hill Screws, Screw Jacks, for raising hand boards, with a variety of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale by the manufacturer, Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame houses. Apply to EVANS & COBSON,

Johnson Block—tf 32 Broad street, Philada.

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works. The Quaker. Bailey's Works, Penn's Works, Barclay's Apology, Fox's Journal, Barclay's Hick's Sermons. Wetherill's Sermons. Stabler's Sermons. Truth of Friends in Philadelphia and Ohio. Jackson's Tour among the Friends. Rules of Discipline. Hence's Works. Record of Truth, and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS, at very low prices. For sale by

DAVID ROGERS, No. 198 N. Fourth street.
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 84 Evening Post—and
THOMAS JACKSON,
423 Pearl St. corner of Rose st. New York

feb 9—tf

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

No. 32 North Street, below Sixth.

People's Line.

THE beautiful pleasure Car Celerionts to now running (daily) every hour, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, a distance of 3 miles, to the Schuylkill where the great bridge is now landing, and will be finished, starting at about 7 o'clock in the morning, from John Harris's Pennsylvania Rail Road Inn, Broad st. near Market, and returning from the Schuylkill at 5 o'clock. The stop regularly to take in or let out passengers at the Four Mile Stone Hotel, immediately back of the Fair Mount Water Works, Pratt's Garden and at the Pennsylvania Green Hotel, near the Bridge. Passengers to Fair Mount or Pratt's Garden, will pay but 6 cents, and up to Fountain Green Hotel, or Bridge, 12 cents. The company are respectfully informed that they will run one early trip every fair morning starting at about half past 5 o'clock, and return at 7 o'clock, and will commence their first trip on Tuesday morning the 6th June, affording heads of families and their children, and citizens generally, a pleasant and healthful morning excursion.

The Car can be chartered by any company, or private party, which will be taken out and called for at any hour agreed upon. GEORGE BROOKS, Agent.

june 1—3mo

A sure Cure for the Rheumatism.

THE VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC DROPS are offered to the public as a sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, and as no case is known where a perfect cure was not effected, we are justified in declaring it a valuable medicine for all such diseases, and for no others as it is recommended. Testimonies of its efficacy, with directions for using, will be found with each bottle.

Also—Dr. Thos. White's Pipe S. Ointment, an old tested for curing white swellings, glandular tumors, felons and catarrhs, sprains, bruises, tetters, chilblains, or parts affected by frost. Efficacious in the most inveterate cases, sold at 50 cts. per bottle.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of 3d & Market sts

Dr. Thos. White's Vegetable Toothache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a permanent and radical cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the toothache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing the jaw in extracting the teeth, which often proves more fatal than the toothache itself; and cold passing from the decayed teeth to the jaw, liable to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, foul taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are produced from foul or decayed teeth. I am happy to have it in my power to offer to the world a remedy, that will not only remove the pain time out of mind, but preserve the teeth from further decay, and arrest the disease in such an age decaying and save not yet commenced aching, reduce the teeth to a healthy state.

CERTIFICATES.—Mr. Thomas White—I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have been using your Toothache Drops for some time, and consider them the best I have knowledge that I find them far superior to any thing I have ever yet known for that purpose. You are entirely safe in recommending them to the public, and I for one will do the same, because I have had, I believe your recommendation fully sustained of their merits.

I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of Toothache when it is timely and properly applied. I am not shy to say much at this time as to its preservative properties, but from what I have seen and know that it will cure, and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am decidedly of opinion that it will have a very lucrative sale, and rendering, as it does, a valuable service to mankind, I may prove a blessing to humanity, and advantageous to yourself.

I remain yours, &c. WM. L. A. BIRKEY,

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1852.

Baltimore, July 7, 1852.—Dr. Thomas White left with me some of his Vegetable Toothache Drops, and requested me to use it my practice—I accordingly did so, and gave it to a lot of my friends and some of them had been complaining of the toothache for more than three months, and out to the sea it has perfectly cured them. I am now fully convinced of its value, not only in curing the toothache, but preserving teeth from further decaying. WM. H. WHITTEMORE, M. D.

Alexandria, Va. August 30, 1852.—Thomas White—I procured some of his Toothache Drops with me, in order to try the virtue of the medicine, and I must say that there was any property in making the thing public. I have tried it on a lot of negroes, and have only failed in two instances, and these were more of a rheumatic affection of the jaw, than consequent on toothache, and on that account I think it was the failure. They in general are worth trial of every person who labours under that disease of the tooth. DR. W. JUDKINS.

For sale by Isaac Thomson, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, Philadelphia; W. Morris, 45 North Third st. do. W. L. Krumbhaar, 217 Market st. do. Joshua C. Jones, Market st. do. and by them warranted genuine. Price 50 cents per bottle. jun 1—6mos.

Bead Bags, Jewellery, Watches,

*SILVER WARE, &c